The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,658.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2½ As.
per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

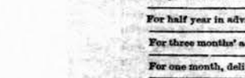
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras which can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

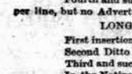
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingg, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

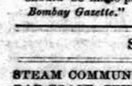
The Steam ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. C. Shaw, will be despatched on the 3rd Oct. 1870, at 2 p.m.

Up.		Oct.	Down.		Oct.
Leave Bombay		3	Leave Bussorah		21
„	Kurrachee	7	„	Mahmorah	21
„	Guadur	8	„	Fao	21
„	Muscat	11	„	Bunder Abbas	23
„	Bunder Abbas	13	„	Lingg	25
„	Lingg	14	„	Bunder Abbas	29
„	Muscat	17	„	Muscat	29
„	Fao	18	„	Guadur	31
„	Mahomerah	18	„	Kurrachee .....Nov.	2
Arrive Bussorah		19	Arrive Bombay		5

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at 2 p.m.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt.	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15?		
„ Suez	26	22	8	Including Wines.
„ Port Said	38	24	9	
„ Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
„ Messina	45	32	12	
„ Naples	47	33	13	
„ Leghorn	50	34	14	
„ Genoa	50	34	14	
„ Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above-named Mediterranean Ports, and to resume full it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£25	£15	5
„ Suez	£40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 32	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Canolle, will be despatched on or about the 20th October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 7th September 1870.

BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.

Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire Rs. 4
Broadham do. do. „ 5
Job Horses for any period.
Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.

BIERS & Co.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—FOR SALE, 6, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.

7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.
Traversing and Haley's Jacks.
Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauge.

Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 2nd October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 tons, and 600 H. P.,) Captain D. Reynoldson, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 30th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary parcels will in future received up to noon on Mail day, and applies up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
2	„ Under Vests.	1	Mazd.
1	„ Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	„ Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	„ Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	„ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
1	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF THE SCHOONER BHOWNUGGUR.

(If not previously disposed of by private contract.)

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs Khoja Hassanbhoy Thavur & Co., on account of the concerned, the iron-built schooner Bhownugger, 284 tons burthen, registered, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, where she may be inspected at any time.

N.B.—Further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt on application to Messrs. Khoja Hassanbhoy Thavur & Co or to the undersigned.

SALE OF FURNITURE AT WINDY HALL, COLABA.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at Windy Hall, Middle Colaba (the late Telegraph Office), a small lot of household furniture of a gentleman changing his residence, comprising Blackwood Loo Round, Dining, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Ditto Easy Arm and without Arm Chairs, Conversation Couches, Camp cots Sideboard, Screens, Teapoys, a Single light Luster, Hang-up Argand Lamps, Iron Rocking Chairs, Bathing Tubs, Bycicles, Tricicle, Platedware for 12 persons, &c.

SALE OF WHITE AND COLOURED PIECE GOODS, &c.

On MONDAY, the 3rd October, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of Bhugoobhoy Premchund, Esq., on account of the following first purchasers—

On account of Purshotum Ragowjee—

A C G (in triangle)	6,250	6 Cases White Shirtings.
„	6,251-283	
„	6,231-33	5 ditto ditto ditto
„	6,236-37	

On account of Bhugwandass Nuthooshaw—

S L—584, 1 case Buttons.
G quadrangle 2812—1 case gold and silver papers.
G 2001—1 case gold paper.

On account of Jadowjee Hemraz—

M N (in triangle) dollars 5712-13 } 4 cases white ground
A C G („ 5720,5717 } prints.
„ 5113

On account of Ewardass Tilloomull—

A C G (in triangle) 5432-33 2 bales grey jaconets
H (quadrangle) 7-8-10 3 cases demy cotton
A C G (in triangle) 4021-22 2 ditto ditto
N (in circle) dollars 4184-86 3 ditto white shirtings
N 4189,4194 2 ditto ditto
N 4192-93 2 ditto ditto
A C G (in triangle) 3068-3071 } 7 cases white mulls
3073-3076-77 }
3079-80

Bombay, 29th September 1870 CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—TENDERS on account of the DREDGING of the GRAND ARSENAL and CUSTOMS BUNDER BASIN will be received up to 2 o'clock on MONDAY the 3rd proximo,

CHARLES CLARKE, Major, R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC AUCTION will be held in the GRAND ARSENAL TO-DAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the SALE of UNSERVICEABLE CAMP EQUIPAGE.

Terms of Sale—25 per cent deposit on the lots being knocked down, and they should be removed within three days; on failure of this they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

CHARLES CLARKE, Major, R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Mills at Parell, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of October 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company's Accounts made up to 30th June 1870.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Mandvie Bunder, No. 149, Dongree Colee Street, Bombay, 20th September 1870.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from 21st September to 6th October 1870 (both days inclusive).

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the REQUISITION in writing of upwards of Thirty Shareholders of the above Company, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the said Company is hereby convened to be held at the Company's Mills at Parell, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of October 1870, after the business of the Ordinary General Meeting shall have been concluded; for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolutions which will be submitted to the Meeting:—

1st. That Regulation 39 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, so far as the same be applicable to this Company, be rescinded, and that in lieu thereof the following Regulation be substituted, namely:—"Every Shareholde shall have one vote for every Share held by him in the Company."

2nd. That Regulation 32 of the said Table B., so far as the same be applicable to this Company, be rescinded, and that in lieu thereof the following Regulation be substituted, namely,—"No business shall be transacted at any Meeting except the declaration of a Dividend, unless fifteen Shareholders are present at the commencement of such business."

3rd. That the provisions of Regulation 48 of the said Table B. shall not apply to the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent for the time being of the said Company, who shall "*ex officio*" be a Director of the said Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Mandvee Bunder, No. 149 Dongree Colee Street, Bombay, September 1870.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following RESOLUTIONS were passed at a GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY held THIS DAY at noon:—

"That the Report of the Directors dated the 14th September 1870, and Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts for the six months ending the 30th June 1870, be and are hereby received and adopted."

"That Messrs James G. Smith, H. Manisty, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Tapidass Vurjdass, and Dyall Ruttonsey, be and are hereby re-elected Directors of the Company."

"That Messrs. G. R. Wilson and Ramchunder Hemraz be and are hereby appointed Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each."

H. MANISTY, Chairman.

Elphinstone Circle, 28th September 1870.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,
(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)
AT THE
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

MRS. GAYETTY'S IMPROVED MEDICATED PAPER for family use, in which are combined the best known remedies for and preventives of Hemorrhoids. Price per packet, Cash Rs. 1-8; Credit Rs. 1-12.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 3rd and 4th proximo, on account of DASSARA HOLIDAYS.

J. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 28th September 1870.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on THURSDAY next, the 6th proximo, at 12 noon, in the end of MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, as formerly advertised.

By order,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 28th September 1870.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK
OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c., which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.
RICHARDSON & ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,
IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS and COMMISSION AGENTS.
Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette," for ONE RUPEE A MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that from the 25th instant the Hotel will be OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and the situation is best on the Hill. Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken for the comfort of Visitors.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
(By JEEVANJEE & Co.)
This well known Hotel will be opened on the 1st October 1870.
JEEVANJEE & Co.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club-House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews pass in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, JEWANJEE & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout all its premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved the Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and is admirably fitted for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class table Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery:—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.—Under distinguished Patronage (particulars of which will be published hereafter), and with talented help, Mons. KRUGER, late First Flute Solo of the "All France Philharmonic Society," proposes to give a CONCERT about the 5th of October, for the BENEFIT of the SUFFERERS (the Wounded, the Widows, and Orphans) in the present War. Amateurs or Professionals willing to offer their services are requested to communicate as early as possible with M. Kruger, care of *Times of India* office.

P. S.—The Committee of the Indo-British Institution have kindly allowed the use of their Hall.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having made arrangements for the carrying out of ARCHITECTURAL WORKS in INDIA in connection with Mr. J. W. GALE, C.E., it is requested that PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATIONS may, for the future, be ADDRESSED to him at his Office, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Wm. EMERSON.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders for the CLEARING out of the ENTRANCE to the OLD DOCK, Mazagon, will be received up till noon on MONDAY, the 3rd October. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

TO CONTRACTORS.—OLD MAZAGON DOCKYARD.—TENDERS are hereby invited on or before the 30th instant, for certain Repairs to the Dockyard at Mazagon, lately vacated by the P. & O. Company.

The detailed particulars of the work to be done can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned.

H. GAMBLE, Official Assignee.

High Court, 22nd September 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE
WAR IN FRANCE,
and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from
THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,
compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz. :—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
27th September 1870. Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 3rd and 4th proximo, on account of DUSSARA Holiday :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 27th September 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP formerly existing between JEHANGEIRJEE FRAMJEE JUSSAWALLA and the late JAMSETJEE COOVERJEE JUSSAWALLA, in Bombay and elsewhere, under the Names and Styles of JEHANGEIR & NUSSERWANJEE & Co. and JEHANGIER & Co., was FINALLY DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 3rd day of November 1869. The business of the said Firms will continue to be carried on as follow:—At Bombay, Lahore, Meean Meer, Sealkote, Delhi, Ferozepoor and Jullunder, by Cowasjee Jamsetjee, Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee—in Bombay in the name of Jamsetjee Coverjee's Sons, and elsewhere under the name of Jamsetjee's Sons. And at Bombay, Kurrachee, Sukkur, Mooltan, Peshawur, Rawul Pindee and Murree Hills, by Jehangier Framjee—in Bombay under the name of Jehangier Framjee & Co., and elsewhere as Jehangier & Co. The Outstandings of the late Firm in Bombay will be recovered by Jamsetjee Coverjee's Sons only. The debts of the Bombay Firm will be paid by Jehangier Framjee and Jamsetjee Coverjee's Executors. All other Claims against the said Firms are to be made, and all debts due to the said Firms are to be paid to the continuing Firms respectively.—Dated this 7th day of September 1870.

JEHANGIER FRAMJEE,
COWASJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA,
DHUNJEEBHOY JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA, by his Constituted Attorney, Cowasjee Jamsetjee Jussawalla,
RUTTONJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA,
} Sons and Executors of the late Jamsetjee Coverjee Jussawalla.

FREERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—VUSSONJEE PURSHOTUM having applied for Duplicate Certificate of Shares, Nos. 1709 and 1-92, which are said to have been LOST or MISLAID, any person having any claim whatsoever on the said shares is requested to give notice of the same in writing to us, within 15 days from this date, failing which, Duplicate Certificates will be handed to the said Vussonjee Purshotum.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September 1870.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 3rd October 1870, at 4 P.M.

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending the 31st July 1870.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect a Director in the place of Mr. W. Colclough, resigned.

4th.—To elect two Directors for the current year in place of Messrs. Firth and Newman, who retire by rotation.

5th.—To elect Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

N. B.—The Transfer Books are closed from September 19th to October 3rd, both days inclusive.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned begs to intimate to Polic

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET closed, it being a Parsee holiday.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Harris, Captain, 1st Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Deesa.
White, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Jullundhur (Punjab).
Jackson, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Amritsur.
Cartwright, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Simpson, Quarter Master, 79th Foot, on leave, to ——.
Park, Major, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., to rejoin, to Poona.
Singleton, Lieutenant, 28th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Neemuch.
Millett, Major, Bengal Staff Corps to rejoin, to Oomrawuttee.

DISTRICT ORDERS.

Bombay, 28th September 1870.

With reference to District Orders, para 2, of the 23rd instant, Lieutenant Cartwright, 83rd Regiment, is detailed to proceed in charge of Volunteers, &c., to be embarked in H. M.'s Indian Troopship on the 30th instant for Beypore. He will accompany them thence to Madras if required, and return to Bombay on completion of duty.

Commencing from Saturday the 1st proximo Reveille will be sounded at 5-30 A.M. at all stations in the District until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 16th September, 1870.

With the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the Commander-in-Chief in India will promote, subject to Her Majesty's approval, Field Officers of the British Service in India who have qualified for the rank of Colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 3rd February 1866.

Applications from Field Officers in the Bengal Presidency will be forwarded to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Field Officers serving in Madras and Bombay will apply through the Commanders-in-Chief of their respective Presidencies.

Applications must be accompanied with a statement of services, prepared according to War Office form No. 360.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

3rd Hussars.—Lieutenant C. E. Nettles to be Captain, from the 30th March 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

16th Lancers.—Cornet William Barker to have the rank of Lieutenant. Dated 8th September 1870.

Cornet Francis C. Drummond to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wallace, who retires. Dated 8th September 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

1st Battalion 11th Foot.—Ensign Herbert Edward Penton, from the 88th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Gardner, who exchanges. Dated 13th September 1870.

83rd Foot.—Lieutenant Herbert L. Parry, from the 95th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Chichester, who exchanges. Dated 31st August 1870.

88th Foot.—Ensign Smith H. Gardner, from the 1st Battalion 11th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Penton, who exchanges. Dated 13th September 1870.

95th Foot.—Lieutenant Arthur Chichester, from the 83rd Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Parry, who exchanges. Dated 31st August 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

26th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. J. R. Fulford, Wing Subaltern, on promotion, vice Meacham, appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern 22nd Native Infantry. Dated 13th September 1870.

1st Goorkha Regiment.—Lieutenant G. F. Churchill, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be Adjutant, vice Young, vacated on promotion. Dated 12th September 1870.

Captain F. Story, attached to the corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Churchill. Dated 12th September 1870.

Major S. G. Carter, of the 62nd Foot, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General of the Allahabad Division, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Fraser, on until further orders, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers are, at their own request, transferred to Umballa, for general duty, and will join that station at the expiration of their present leave:—

Colonel R. J. Hawthorne, Bengal Cavalry.
Colonel G. Caulfeild, Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 5th instant:—

Assistant Surgeon A. G. Bartley, M.D., Royal Artillery.
Gunner D. Callaghan, D-5th Royal Artillery.
Gunner D. Ainger, C-19th Royal Artillery.
Assistant Surgeon E. C. Mackey, 2-25th Foot.
Colour Sergeant G. Abbot, 2-25th Foot.
Corporal F. Jelly, 2-25th Foot.
Ensign A. Burton-Bennett, 37th Foot.
Private N. Chambers, 109th Foot.
2nd Class Assistant Apothecary H. Clayton, Subordinate Medical Department.
Sergeant C. Leslie, Commissariat Department.
Sergeant J. Smith, Unattached List.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency District Order, dated the 12th July last, directing Assistant Surgeon D. O'C. Raye, M.D., Garrison Assistant Surgeon Fort William, to proceed to Howrah and relieve Surgeon C. O. Daniel, M.D., of the civil medical duties at that station, as a temporary measure.

Dated the 27th July last, directing the following medical officers, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, to proceed to stations noted opposite to their respective names, and report themselves to the Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals of the Circles, for duty:—

Assistant Surgeon T. Robinson, M.B., Agra.
Assistant Surgeon A. H. Kelly, Lucknow.
Assistant Surgeon A. Deane, Meean Meer.
Assistant Surgeon W. M. Courtney, Meerut.
Assistant Surgeon J. Lloyd, M.D., Rawul Pindee.
Assistant Surgeon D. N. Martin, M.D., Rawul Pindee.

Dated the 29th July last, attaching Captain B. G. Vyvyan, General List, Infantry, returned from England, to the 22nd Native Infantry, for duty.

Allahabad Brigade Order, dated the 11th August, directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Bishop, Bengal Infantry, vice Major-General J. Travers, V.C., proceeded to Meerut.

10th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 2nd August, appointing Lieutenant S. D. Barrow, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 25th June last, during the absence, on leave, of Captain A. England.

26th Punjab Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 30th August, appointing Captain A. Fitzgerald, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain M. G. Smith, proceeded on leave.

29th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 16th August, appointing Captain T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties, vice Major G. G. Cunliffe, proceeded on leave, there being no other officer available.

36th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 23rd July last, appointing Major G. C. Rowcroft, officiating 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, with effect from the 2nd May last, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. Blackwood, on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

General Staff.—Captain W. Ker, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General Presidency District, to Barrackpore, from the date of leaving Fort William to the 10th October, on private affairs.

11th Hussars.—Cornet R. E. Lushington, to remain at Simla, from the 14th to the 29th September, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Royal Artillery.—Second Captain C. S. Jackson, No. 4 Battery 22nd Brigade, to Nynee Tal and onward, from the 10th August to the 8th October, on private affairs.

Second Captain T. J. C. A. Studdy, F. Battery 16th Brigade, to Simla, from the 5th September to the 15th October, on private affairs.

7th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant G. B. Stephens, to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

12th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Assistant Surgeon J. M. McLeay, M.D., to remain at Mussoorie, from the 23rd September to the 15th October, on medical certificate, in extension.

19th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant and Local Captain C. C. B. Tribe, for one month, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

36th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz W. F. Hunter, to Bombay, for one month, from the 15th October, and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

62nd Foot.—Paymaster J. W. Minchin, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

104th Foot.—Captain and Local Major D. W. Becher, to Bombay, for one month, and to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

106th Foot.—Lieutenant H. C. Symons, to Mussoorie, from the 20th September to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Late 5th European Light Cavalry.—Captain H. M. Buller, 2nd Squadron Officer 11th Bengal Cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Madras General List, Cavalry.—Lieutenant H. Cracroft, attached to the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to Bombay, for one month, on medical certificate, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on the same account.

Late 34th Native Infantry.—Captain E. F. Fortescue, Adjutant 29th Native Infantry, to Bombay, for one month, on medical certificate, from date of availing himself of the leave, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on the same account, under the rules of 1868.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 9th September 1870.

The following posting is ordered:—

Major-General Arthur Borton, C.B., to Mysore Division.

12th September 1870.

With reference to G. O. C. C. No. 83, dated 28th July 1870, the undermentioned officers have vacated their appointments as Wing Subalterns:—

Captain W. G. Carr, 1st Wing Subaltern 4th Native Infantry.

Captain J. F. T. Sherman, 1st Wing Subaltern 9th Native Infantry.

Captain E. G. Dixon, 1st Wing Subaltern 36th Native Infantry.

Captain E. G. Morrogh, 2nd Wing Subaltern 38th Native Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon E. Nicholson, 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Rangoon to Madras with the first party of Details from Burmah.

Assistant Surgeon F. W. Wade, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, under orders to return to England on medical certificate, will be detained at Bellary, to proceed with the Invalids from that station to Bombay, picking up en route, and taking medical charge of all Invalids that may meet him at Arconum, Jollarpett, Coimbatore, and Beypore.

The following removals are ordered:—

Captain T. H. T. Chaloner, from attached 1st Light Cavalry to attached 3rd L. C.—To join at the public expense.

Captain H. M. Clarke, from attached 1st Light Cavalry to attached 3rd L.C.—To join at the public expense.

13th September 1870.

The following removals are ordered:—

Staff Surgeon Major H. L. Cowen, F.R.C.S., from Depot Wellington to Depot Poonamallee—at the public expense when relieved by Dr. Carter.

Staff Surgeon R. W. Carter, from Depot Poonamallee to Depot Wellington—to relieve Dr. Cowen on the 15th October, at the public expense.

14th September 1870.

The following removals are ordered:—

Lieut.-Col. C. Nicholls, from officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 16th N. I. to Wing Officer and officiating 2nd in Command 27th N. I. Temporarily to act as Commandant 27th Native Infantry.

Major H. C. Z Claridge, from officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 17th N. I. to officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 16th N. I.—From date of arrival at Madras of Major P. L. Holmes.

15th September 1870.

The following removals are ordered:—

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. R. Rahilly, from Trichinopoly, to 1st Battalion 21st Regiment, Bangalore—to join without delay at the public expense.

Staff Assistant Surgeon H. Jagoe, from doing duty Fort Saint George to Trichinopoly, at the public expense, vice Rahilly.

G. O. C. C. dated 14th July 1870, detailing Lieut. C. H. Smith, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, for duty with his Regimental Depot, is cancelled.

Assistant Surgeon A. Croker, A Battery 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, will do duty with B Battery 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, from date of its arrival at Thayetmyo; and Assistant Surgeon E. A. Gibbon, of the latter, will do duty with the former battery, from date of his assuming medical charge of the same.

Assistant Surgeon Gibbon will proceed to Burmah in medical charge of B Battery 23rd Brigade, and return to the Coast with A Battery 23rd Brigade.

17th September 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has permitted Ensign A. Howlett, 1st Battalion 1st Royals, to remain in India, pending an exchange, on the departure of his regiment, for England, provided the State be put to no expense by the arrangement. He will do duty with the 45th Foot.

Leave of absence:—

21st Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. T. Steward, 2nd Battalion, from 1st October 1870, or date of departure, until retirement from the service—Calcutta, private affairs.

45th Foot.—Lieutenant W. Bridge, from 30th August to 10th September 1870—Bangalore, S.C.

60th Rifles.—Ensign C. S. Cotton, 3rd Battalion, from 4th September 1870 or date of departure, for one month—Ramandroog, S. C.

60th Rifles.—Assistant Surgeon F. W. Wade, 3rd Battalion, to England, via the Overland, or Cape route, on medical certificate, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board—Fit to do duty with Troops.

3rd Regiment L. C.—Riding Master J. O'Condell, in continuation to the 6th November 1870—Eastern Coast, Bangalore and the Neilgherries, S. C.

16th Lancers.—Cornet G. Graham, from 9th September 1870, or date of departure, for two months—Neilgherries, S. C.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Mr. C. A. Roe, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Montgomery to the Simla District, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. R. W. Trafford, Assistant Commissioner, reported his return to Bombay on the 9th September 1870, from the leave to Europe. Mr. Trafford is posted to the Ferozpore District until further orders.

Mr. C. Brown, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Simla, has been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed in Hindostani by the higher standard.

Lieutenant L. K. Scott, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, as a temporary arrangement. Lieutenant Scott received charge of the Division from Mr. Kirwan on the 21st August 1870.

Mr. J. M. Campion, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, transferred to the Rawalpindi Survey Division No. 2 by Notification of 5th July 1870, is re-transferred to the Gujeranwala Division; and Captain M. G. Clerk, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is re-transferred to the Rawalpindi Survey Division No. 2.

Major J. S Tighe, Deputy Commissioner, received charge of the Ambala Treasury from Captain H. V. Riddell, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, on the 3rd September 1870.

Mr. G. M Ogilvie, officiating Deputy Commissioner, received charge of the Jhelum Treasury from Mr. P. M. Butler, Extra Assistant Commissioner, on the 12th September 1870.

Mr. A. Heath, Extra Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Kangra Treasury from Lieutenant-Colonel Mercer, Deputy Commissioner, on the 12th September 1870.

Captain R. J. Gumming, officiating Deputy Commissioner, received charge of the Hazara Treasury from Lieutenant the Hon'ble G. C. Napier, Assistant Commissioner, on the 13th instant.

Mr. L. Cowan, officiating Deputy Commissioner, received charge of Ludiana Treasury from Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Hawes, Deputy Commissioner, on the 16th September 1870.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Ethiopia (s).....	Scott	Calcutta, Sept. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Delhi (s)	Wilkinson ...	China, &c.
	Caldera	Maxted.....	Australia.

The ship Zuleika, Thompson, to Galle, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 22 Mooltan (s) .....King .....Suez.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 23 Mooltan (s) .....King .....Calcutta.

THE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS in the EUROPEAN WAR will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS.

CHAIRMAN.
SIR MICHAEL R. WESTROPP.

COMMITTEE.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, ESQ.
W. NICOL, ESQ.
J. F. MOIR, ESQ.
PERCY LEITH, ESQ.

BANKERS.
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

The ROYAL NAVY has suffered a GREAT and TERRIBLE LOSS.

The turret-ship "CAPTAIN" has FOUNDERED, and all hands—so the telegram states—500 or more in number, have suddenly and without warning gone to the bottom.

These 500 men leave probably 150 widows, and perhaps 400 orphans. I give the numbers merely as probable, for I know no more of the real facts than the sad words of the telegraphic communication which you have all read—sorrowing.

I ask your HELP for these bereaved ones.

L. G. HEATH, Commodore,
Commanding H. M. Ships in Indian Seas.

The Managers of the local Banks have kindly consented to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT."

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BULKLEY—September 28th, at Marine Lines, Bombay, the wife of Harry Trevor Bulkley, Esq., 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

OMMANNEY—September 11th, at Simla, the wife of Captain M. W. Ommanney, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
KAVANAGH—September 19th, at Mussoorie, Mrs. T. Henry Kavanagh, of a son.
HAUGHTON—September 18th, at Saugor, the wife of Captain H. Haughton, Royal Artillery, of a son.
ROBERTS—September 20th, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Fred. Roberts, V.C., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
PALMER—September 24th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. A. Palmer, of a daughter.
CROSTHWAITE—September 21st, at Etawah, the wife of C. H. T. Crosthwaite, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PEACOCK—CAWLEY—At Curn-gong, N. S. W., by the Reverend W. Kildalk, Edward A. Peacock, Esq., to Emma Edgecombe Cawley, youngest daughter of the late Admiral John Cawley, R. N., of Plymouth, Devon.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1870.

PERHAPS it is somewhat cruel—cruelty we are told is the mark of a civilized being—to go back upon the Cotton Bill controversy. We must risk the imputation. For His Excellency the Governor has made a little speech on the letter from the Viceroy, setting forth the reasons which led him to veto the unhappy measure; and it is a speech that calls for some complementary remarks. We are bound to say that His Excellency refrains from all controversy with the Viceroy, on the ground that it would be unbecoming; and that he goes on to point out some really very curious blunders in the letter signed by Mr. Whiteley Stokes. The blunders are that among graver reasons the bill was objectionable, because it proposed to levy fees on cotton exported, because it proposed to establish a cotton police, and because it suggested that press owners should stamp every bale passing through the presses with their name. The Simla gentlemen did not seem to be aware that fees are levied by an existing law, that a cotton police has long been one of our notorious institutions, and that by law and regulation bales are stamped. His Excellency very adroitly pointed out these blunders. But when all has been said, to what do they amount? They show considerable negligence in Simla on two very minor points, while, in regard to the third, affecting the cotton presses, the Viceroy's opinion amounts to this, that what has been done is sufficient. Those blunders, which it was quite right to point out, do not touch the greater reasons which weighed with the Viceroy. First, there is the statement that the proposed legislation has not been proved to be necessary. The Governor implies that it has, and one opinion may be set against the other. Next, there are the reasons that the bill might have had the effect of discouraging the native cultivators—a sound remark; that the cotton fee is objectionable, being a transit duty—with which we entirely agree; that the bill made crimes of acts innocent in themselves, and did not even permit accused persons to prove the absence in their case of fraudulent intent—an argument we have often used; that the bill gave excessive power to the officers of the cotton department; and that, in the famous saw-gin clause, the bill extended the limits of the Penal Code. These are the great reasons—reasons based on grounds of general policy and legal considerations—which precluded the Viceroy from giving assent to such an exceptional measure. These are the reasons which prevent the Bombay Legislative Council from reviving a bill of that nature or any bill resembling it. The gentlemen in England, interested in the question, ought to know this as well as the fact that there were blunders in the letter of Mr. Whiteley Stokes. The truth is that no one can suppress adulteration so well as the merchants themselves; and that any supplementary aid they might require could be best afforded through the Ordinary Administration and not through an anomalous Cotton Department, outside the regular administration.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA has found it necessary to draw attention to the insubordination among the Queen's regiments in the Bengal Presidency. Not by any means too soon. It seems, from his statement, that during the year 1869 there were 293 convictions for insubordination, or an average of 24·4 per month; and that during the present year, up to September, there were 214. More than one-half of these crimes, we are told, in each year were accompanied with violence to commissioned or non-commissioned officers. Further, his Lordship says, that these crimes continue, and, in recent instances, have been of a very aggravated nature. The special occasion which called forth the remarks we have set forth was the finding of a court-martial. Private John Watson of the 60th Rifles was found guilty of insubordination on parade, of striking Colour Sergeant William Rixon on the head with the butt of his rifle, and when his rifle was taken away, of drawing his sword-bayonet and attempting to run the sergeant through the body. A court-martial sentenced the homicidal private to penal servitude for life. Lord Napier sent back the proceedings, but the Court, "having attentively considered the observations of the revising officer" adhered to its original sentence. Lord Napier confirmed the second finding, but added, "I regret that the Court has not taken the view of Private Watson's guilt which I consider it to deserve;" a remark implying that the Commander-in-Chief considers that death would have been the proper penalty; and justly. After making the remarks we have heretofore cited, the Commander-in-Chief says, "Private Watson, when on duty in the ranks, had turned his weapon with murderous violence against his superior officer, Sergeant Rixon—a soldier could not commit a greater military crime." We entirely agree with His Excellency. The private meant to do his worst upon the sergeant, and the act was more serious than it would have been had they been two private persons; it was a double offence—one against the person, one against discipline. It is of no use paltering with these cases. Penal servitude for life is a dreadful punishment, but it is somewhat remote, and to that extent ineffective as a deterrent. This severe sentence does not appeal to the imaginations of violent men; death does—and Lord Napier, considering the extent of crime, is quite right in saying that "it is necessary to remind them that they are liable to the punishment of death." He trusts the warning now uttered will be effectual, but should it fail, he writes, "I must appeal to courts martial to vindicate the discipline of the army by the severest sentence provided by the Articles of War." Nor should that appeal be in vain. We have reiterated the words of the Commander-in-Chief, in the hope that a repetition may be of some service on this side of India.

At the same time it would be well were the officers of the army to keep a strict watch over the non-commissioned officers. They are, on the whole, a fine body of soldiers, and the very salt of the army. But some among them, not from design, rather from defective training or temper, convey instruction in a very rude and irritating manner. They are not aware, at least many of them, that manner is as important as matter in teaching and ruling men; that recruits would learn their duty a great deal quicker were they taught with tact and temper; and that an irritating style of command, the worst style of command, tends to confuse the best, and rouses the anger while it bewilders the worst, the least apt, the rough and ill-conditioned. We are quite aware that changes of this nature must be gradual, and we suspect that the method employed bears a direct proportion to the amount of education which has reached the class whence privates and non-commissioned officers come. But we think that the officers of the army, who are gentlemen and know the value of manner, might do a good deal towards improving the style of non-commissioned officers. At the best, we are aware, there will be some degree of insubordination; the problem is to reduce the amount to a minimum. Perhaps our meaning will be clearer if we say that if we had a conscript army the style of training would have to be altered at once—the penalty for persisting in the old way being general mutiny. In the meantime, we must work with the material we have; and if privates, from whatever cause, will be insubordinate—mutineers in fact, as mutineers they must die.

IT is only fair to inform our military readers that in the opinion of the *Bombay Times*—the apologist, be it remembered, of the Greek bandits who murdered our countrymen—"a civilised Christian soldier is little or nothing better than a semi-barbarous Mahomedan or Pagan, when the hot blood is flowing freely, and the issue of the life-struggle is doubtful." "If we knew all the stories told about us by the natives of India"—says our oracle, a native authority—"we should cease to boast about the influences of civilisation. At all events, we may feel assured, that whatever dark stains there may be upon some of our Indian wars, modern European warfare can match them both in kind and in degree." No wonder "the English," and doubtless all Europeans, are regarded as disintegrating, blindly selfish, tribute-exacting. Read this ye Christians and English, and own your barbaric inferiority! "One can imagine a good Mahomedan, or a good Hindoo, such as Moulvee Syud Ahmed, or, had he been now alive, Rammohun Roy, passing through these ensanguined battle-fields of Europe, with the words, learnt at the schools, 'How these Christians love one another!' still ringing in his ears, and lifting up his hands and his brows with astonishment at the sight of so much Christian love!" We are told by the same writer that the *only* real difference in war between civilization and barbarism is—not that prisoners are no longer sold as slaves, that the wounded are cared for by both sides alike, that after the fight there is little animosity—no, but that "civilization has invented, for purposes of war, *instruments of torture*, which the genius of barbarism has never compassed." "The savage brains his enemy ere he scalps him"—he never scalps him alive, or ties him to a tree and shoots at him, or makes him run the gauntlet! No, it is the civilised and Christian European soldier who uses "instruments of torture," not those dear, unconverted savages, who, like the Greek bandits, find favour in the eyes of the *Bombay Times*. Now—read this, and say whether it be *true*:—

"It is a melancholy reflection, but it is not less an undeniable fact, that greater the intellectual refinement of a nation the *greater its aptitude for human slaughter*. Wealth and rank are given to men who invent cunning devices for the destruction of human life. But we have yet to learn that any new instrument for the salvation of life in the mitigation of pain brings with it, by its invention, the same happy personal results. Civilisation *jumps up exultingly* to recognise the value of an implement of torture. The greatest people in the land go down, *on the wings of joyous expectation*, to some appointed place, to witness "scientific experiments" in the great cause of human annihilation. Grape and canister were once considered fearful instruments of destruction; but now we have "infernal machines," to which all our old guns are as mere playthings. And ever the cry is, "They come, they come." As one implement of carnage is superseded, antiquated—terrible as it was thought a few years before—*the eye of civilisation glistens with delight* as it contemplates something infinitely more overpowering and cruel. We rub our hands with delight, as we think that a single application of the match, or the turning of a handle may destroy a score or a hundred of human lives with one explosion. *There is a terrible fascination to the civilised man in these improvements in the art of murder.*"

We need not comment on this libel, and we may pass by altogether the stupid theory of modern as compared with barbaric warfare which follows it. The writer correctly remarks that "there ought to be, and surely will be, another side to all this"—"this" being *his* version of civilized warfare. There *is* another side—the *true* one, directly the contrary of that set forth by the apologist of the Greek bandits, and the fervid detractor of Western civilization as exhibited in Western warfare.

IT is reported that Colonel Barr, the Resident at Baroda, is about to take three months' leave to England.

THE fall of rain at Mahableshwur till the end of the first half of September was 212 inches and 38 cents.

THE obstructive Woon of Bhamo has been removed, and another and better disposed officer appointed in his place.

THE head-quarters of the 6th Brigade of Royal Artillery are to leave Mhow for Belgaum about the 10th of next month. The route is to be by Khundwa, Bombay and Vingorla.

REFERRING to G. G. O. No. 620 of 1870, the undermentioned seconded Lieutenant-Colonels of the Royal (Bombay) Engineers have been raised to increased pay from the 16th May 1870:—A. Davidson, and J. A. Ballard, C.B.

THE "Pioneer" has amongst its obituary notices the following:—

LACROIX—Killed near Strasbourg, Mons. Eugene Lacroix, the Secretary of the Continental Wine Company, whilst in charge of the Company's Wine Depot, aged 35, deeply regretted.

THE amateur theatrical corps of *H. M.'s* 25th Foot will (says the "Madras Times") lose one of its ablest hands by the departure of Captain Beamish, who has been appointed to take charge of the invalids from the Madras Presidency, going home early next month by the troop-ship Malabar.

DR. PETERKIN, the Superintendent General of Vaccination at Bombay, having intimated his desire to visit Madras to have an insight into the working of the Vaccine Department in this Presidency, Dr. Shortt has been directed (says the "Madras Mail,") to afford every help, and accompany Dr. Peterkin in his tour.

MR. W. B. JONES, Secretry to the Chief Commissioner at the Central Provinces, resumed charge of his office last Friday afternoon from Mr. J. Neill, who left the following morning on furlough to Europe. Mr. J. F. Muir, says the "Central Indian Times," will continue to officiate as Assistant Secretary during Mr. Neill's absence.

THE following promotions in the Public Works Department have been made:—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Ensign John Keily (supernumerary) to be Assistant Commissary, Conductor William Frederick Knight to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, Sub-Conductor Henry Reed to be Conductor, and Sergeant Patrick Davitt to be Sub-Conductor from the 31st August 1870, in succession to Nue, retired.

THE Bengalee, remarks the Calcutta "Examiner," is evidently prompted just now by a strong ambition to get rid of the reputation he possesses for pusillanimity; and a correspondent of one of the native journals not long since urged upon his countrymen the desirability of educating themselves as seamen and thus endeavouring to restore their country to something of her ancient glory as mistress of the Indian Seas. To show that the writer was really above mere idle vaunting, he offered to serve under any captain of a ship who would take and teach him. We do not knew whether his offer has been accepted.

THE following changes, says the "Madras Mail," will probably take place in the distribution of the officers of the Mysore Commission on the return to duty of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Elliot, C.B., and of Lieutenant-Colonel McHutchin, whose leave of absence to Europe shortly expires. The former officer will take up his appointment of Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, head-quarters, Mysore, and the latter will take over charge of the Mysore District from Mr. C. Ricketts. Major J. A. Campbell will officiate as Superintendent of the Nundidroog Division. Captain T. Clarke will take up the post of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, and Captain R. A. Cole will revert to his substantive appointment of Superintendent of Coorg. We do not think that Mr. C. Ricketts will be left long without a district. Both in the Hyderabad country and in the Mysore he has proved himself to be an excellent Revenue officer.

BERAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

27TH SEPTEMBER.

THE administration of the Assigned Districts has undergone frequent changes since the first assignment of territory by H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1853, the last alteration in the constitution of the Commission being the appointment of two Divisional Commissioners with equal powers, fiscal and judicial. Rumour now has it, and must be taken for just what it is worth, that further changes are likely to take place. This may be based on the supposition that the Commissioner of West Berar, A. C. Lyall, Esq., who has been granted a month's privilege leave, contemplates taking up a better appointment elsewhere. This officer was transferred to Berar from the Central Provinces solely for his high qualifications, and it would be no wonder to hear of his rapid advancement in the service. Supposing the rumour in question to be realized, it is surmised, and perhaps with some show of reason, that arrangements other than those existing will be made for the future administration of this province. In this case the question of two Commissioners, one purely financial, and the other purely judicial, suggest itself. This scheme is well worth a trial, and should the local Government, *i. e.* the British Resident at Hyderabad, ever recommend it and the Government of India accord the necessary sanction, the appointment of Colonel Nembhard, the Commissioner of East Berar, as Financial Commissioner, must necessarily follow, and will be hailed with general satisfaction. Berar is indebted greatly to this energetic and able officer, and the good services rendered by him while officiating as Commissioner of these districts in 1866 will not easily be forgotten. *En passant*, his gentlemanly and kind bearing to his subordinates and others in the lower walks of life speak not a little in his favour, and must ensure a good feeling between the governing and the governed. Colonel Nembhard's vast experience, *ab initio*, as a Revenue Officer, enhances his claim to a Revenue Commissionership, and justly points him out as the right man to the right place.

The fall of rain has been very favourable this season, the crops are in a flourishing condition, pasturage is abundant, and after a few more showers the water supply will be quite adequate for man and beast. The run up steadily in this country for the past few years of the prices of the necessaries of life has been marked, and the population are anxiously looking out for a fall in the prices. With the good prospect therefore before us of a rich harvest it is hoped that their anticipations in this respect will be realized.

The Oomraotee State Railway is progressing rapidly, the earthwork appears to have been nearly completed, and all that will remain therefore to be done is, the erection of the requisite bridges and culverts and laying on of the permanent way with subsequent ballasting. Taking everything into consideration, it is believed that this small branch line will be made available to the public for passenger and goods traffic before the commencement of the next rainy season. The convenience thus afforded will be incalculable, time and money will both be saved to some extent, considering that the Oomraotee town, the emporium of Berar, is noted for its vast trade. In sanctioning the construction of this line and that of the Khamgaon State Railway, which was completed in March last, Lord Mayo has earned the deepest gratitude of the public of this province and those concerned in trade therewith. More in my next.

JUNGLE-WALLAH.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 26TH SEPT., 12-30 P.M.

A balloon has descended at Evreux bringing despatches from Paris to the 23rd inst., wherein it is stated that in the battle of the 19th inst. a panic occurred among the right wing of the Zouaves. The centre and left wing, however, fell back in good order.

A note from Gambetta to Prefect Cremieux states that concord prevailed in Paris. The report of street firing is utterly unfounded. The Parisians are resolved to make an heroic resistance, and declare they are capable of holding out all the winter.

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 23RD SEPT., NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opens steady.

Total weekly sales of Cotton ..	58,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats..	18,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	466,000	,,
,, ,, Surats..	217,000	,,
,, weekly Import of Cotton	52,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats..	23,000	,,

Fair Dhollera 7 3/16d.

LONDON, 23RD SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was depressed.

Fair Dhollera 7 3/16d.

The Manchester Market was quiet with little enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 1½d.
8½ lbs. ,, 9s. 7½d.
40's Mule Twist 1s. 0¾d.

NOTES ON THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

THE TROOPS OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

ALL the reports which we have received from the correspondents with both armies, tell us unanimously that the French soldier is as brave as the Prussian soldier, but that in all other respects the latter is far superior to the former. To solve, then, the question, how this superiority has been gained, it is necessary to explain the system which is observed in the education of the Prussian soldier. This system consists in the theoretical instruction go hand in hand with the instruction the soldier receives on the drill ground, and finally completing his education by giving him as good a picture of what war is like, as it is possible in time of peace to produce. For that capacity which enables a soldier to understand the sense of every movement and for that aptitude with which he acted accordingly, the French soldier has always been considered unique. Nature not having similarly gifted the Prussian soldier, it was considered necessary to create these qualities by educating him. Thus to turn the soldier into that desirable object called by Prince Frederick Charles in his famous Stettin lecture, a thinking bayonet, "theoretical" instruction was introduced into the army. As a proof of the importance attributed to it, I need only mention that captains and subalterns of companies instruct their men with an unremitting ardour from the day on which they join as recruits up to that day on which they pass as finished soldiers into the reserve, and that commanders of battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions convince themselves at every inspection by ordering the officers to examine their men in the different branches, that nothing has been neglected to bring the soldier up to as high a pitch of military mental understanding as it is possible to arrive at. The private is thus taught the use of his arm, how to aim, and at what distance to fire. It is continually impressed upon his mind how necessary it is to be careful not to squander away ammunition at impossible ranges, and that with chassepot and needle-gun that soldier wins the battle who has got the last cartridge to show. The soldier is further taught how to reconnoitre, how to behave on outpost duty, how to feel through a country, how to attack and to defend a village, a wood, a defile, &c., the use and advantage of all the different formations he has learned on the drill ground, the way the enemy attacks. To prove how carefully the troops have been prepared, we need only draw attention to the fact that they were actually supplied with pictures of Zouaves, Turcos, &c., not alone to accustom them to the unusual costume and sight of these troops, but also to enable them to report, when on reconnoitring or outpost duty, what troops they had seen.

The yearly autumn manœuvres supply the soldier with that picture of war, of which I have spoken above; and as these manœuvres are always carried out on a grand scale, the soldier, as a necessary consequence, gets accustomed to the fatigues of severe marching and bivou

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATURE.

At the Meeting of the Legislative Council held at Simla on the 20th, the following business was transacted. The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen introduced the Maulmain Timber Duties Bill and moved that it be referred to a select committee to report in a week. The Hon'ble Sir R. Temple moved for leave to introduce a bill to consolidate the law relating to Customs duties. "Various amendments in the present tariff were," he said, "desirable, and the opportunity would be taken to incorporate the law relating to import duties on salt and opium." The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell moved for leave to introduce bills to consolidate the law relating to prisoners committed by courts, and to consolidate the law relating to cattle trespass. Both these, he explained, were merely consolidative measures. The Council then adjourned to Friday, the 23rd September.

SIMLA.

20TH SEPTEMBER.—Another fatal accident happened a few days ago, caused by the falling-in of a further portion of the Lawrencegunge buildings, killing a native woman. It is really too bad. This pack of cards structure was a mistake from the foundation stone to its last date of whitewash. The building was condemned some time since, and the authorities should insist on its being razed before the usual snow-falls in December.

Gaiety is at present the order of the day in every sense of the word. Lord Napier gave a ball a few nights ago; Mr. Ellis a grand entertainment the night before last; Mr. Rivett-Carnac, a ball last night; and to-morrow commences Mrs. Tytler's fancy-fair festivities, to continue until Saturday, embracing theatricals, operas, Aunt Sallys, Cousin Marys, pantomimes tableaux, and various other laudable amusements and devices calculated to keep the orphanage *dekchee* boiling during the approaching winter. Good capital was expected to have been made out of Jeypore Rajah, who, to the disappointment of many, left Simla a few days ago. At the fancy-fair last year he bought everything offered to him, which included a chignon with a back-comb attached thereunto, a pair of stays, and an entire wardrobe of infants' clothing.

Dave Carson's Minstrels have been filling up off-evenings. He has a capital company, besides being a host in himself. Mr. Burton possesses a first-rate baritone voice, Mr. Herberte an equally good tenor, and Mr. Harvey's humorous voice, dancing, and tambourine wind stand comparison with any of the Christys at St. James's Hall. Monsieur Semiladis's execution on the violin reminds familiar ears of Poussard's and Van der Henvel's performances on that instrument, and Madame Carson sings and plays the piano very well indeed. The Dave Carson troupe are engaged to give a private entertainment at His Excellency the Viceroy's on Friday night, prior to their departure from the station. By the way one of Carson's jokes was considered a bad-good one even here. Addressing his *confrere*, "Mr. Johnson," he said, "if I was gubner gen'ral ob India what d'ye tink I'd do wid our financial member?" "Gib it up," responded Mr. J. "Why," exclaimed Bones, "I'd take him to Mayo and Bourke him." "Dar, what d'ye tink o' dat: he! he!"

Professor Mack gives his concert on the 28th, the Volunteers a ball on the 30th, and one day next week "*Midsummer's Night Dream*" will be represented 'neath the shed of umbrageous pines by torch-light at Annandale.—*Pioneer.*

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

His Excellency the Viceroy opened the Exhibition in person on the afternoon of the 21st September, in presence of some 150 people. The exhibited pictures comprised 81 oil-paintings—218 water-colour drawings—45 miscellaneous drawings—including sepia sketches, etchings, architectural designs, &c.—and 96 photographs: total 440 contributions, the efforts of 69 contributors. Notwithstanding the fact that the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Fane's oil-paintings were much missed from the oil-room, and that the water-colour rooms contain not this year the masterly productions of Major Strutt, we believe we but re-echo the universal opinion when we say that the Exhibition as a whole quite reached, if it did not surpass, the standard of the two previous years—and the Simla community have every reason to be grateful to the contributors for their talents; to His Excellency the President for his patronage; to the Vice-President for his presidential charge of the Executive Committee; to the Executive Committee for their general supervision; to the Honorary Secretary for his untiring zeal; and last, though not least, to Major-General Innes for the house in which the Exhibition was held, all of which causes combined gave them (the Simla community) a delicious Art treat.

A private view and two quiet journeys since to Innes Own, with the aid of copious notes and a catalogue, enable the writer to criticise what are in his opinion the best pictures in the Exhibition.

Room No. 1, Oil-Paintings.—The room contains solely the works of a German Artist, named Thaler, seventeen pictures in all—fourteen portraits, two landscapes, and a large picture of the Umballa Durbar. This latter, we are told, is drawn from a photograph taken at the time, and each individual likeness has been aided by separate photos. sent to the artist. The likenesses can scarcely be very speaking ones.

Room No. 2, Oil-Paintings.—No. 2, "View of the Snowy Range from Scale's Hill, Landour," by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles D'Oyly, is a very fine picture as regards the foreground and mid-distance haze, but it has weak points in the sky and extreme distance. The heavy Venetian red, where madders should have been used, nears the distance and drives back the foreground. No. 3, "Sunset on the Ganges, Hurdwar," by Mr. J. Peyton, is a little weak in the foreground, but a pleasing picture on the whole. No. 6, "Snake Charmer," by Mr. Murray, a young and very rising professional artist, is a little displeasing in tone of colour, but otherwise an excellent picture, and true to life. No. 11, "Pollundah Fir Trees on the Mall, Murree," by Lieutenant-Colonel Rodney Brown—a small picture, not designed to show great powers of composition, but, as far as it goes, as good as any oil-painting in the room. No. 16, "Evening in the Western Dhoon," by Mr. J. Peyton—a pleasing picture; with a little more air, it would be even more so. No. 20, "An advanced Vidette, Shuter Sowar, 16th B. C.," by Lieutenant-Colonel Rodney Brown—true to life and exceedingly well drawn and painted. Nos. 29, 30, "Bridge of Boats over the Jumna, Mussoorie"—"Near the Mossy falls, Mussoorie"—"Ferry Boats over the Ganges," all by Sir C. D'Oyly, deserve mention. No. 30 took the prize for best Oil Landscape. It is a most artistic picture, both in composition and execution. This artist should, however, be warned against his too great love for heavy black clouds. Were the clouds in this picture a shade lighter, the drawing would have been beyond criticism. No. 37, "The Tiger's Titbit," by R. A. Sterndale, Esq. No. 39, "——" this picture, both in conception and execution, as good as any of the exhibited figures in oils.

Room No. 3, Oil-Paintings.—No. 8, "Portrait of a Lady," by Mr. Murray. The light and shade and the general execution of this picture are of surpassing excellence. No. 12, "Petition Writers," by R. A. Sterndale, Esq.—clever, and natural, but too sketchy. No. 17, "Peshawree Hawking Party," by Colonel Rodney Brown—a little stiff perhaps, as for so good an artist to produce, and the horse's head and neck decidedly below par, but a clever picture nevertheless. No. 20, "The Scoffers," by Dr. Clifton—also clever, but we advise this artist to take to a bolder style. No. 21, "B.A./R. H. A. Hounds," by Lieutenant Wilson. Slightly woodeny, slightly inferior in colour, but full of promise. No. 18, "Camels encamping for the Night," by Colonel Rodney Brown. This picture gained the Gold Medal for best figure-painting in oils. Although one of the very highly of it, we are convinced, that were the artist to devote one more hour to its finish, and to carry on throughout the picture the after-glow which the sky bespeaks, we would think still more highly.

Staircase Room, Downstairs.—Nos. 1 and 8, two remarkably good sepia drawings, by Colonel Anderson, R.E. We wish this artist would treat us to coloured effects at future exhibitions. No. 2, A Dog's Head, after Landseer, a beautiful etching, by Captain R. J. Walker.

Room No. 4.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are some very neatly illuminated pages of the Lady of Shalott, by Mrs. Graham, which received a richly deserved honourable mention. No. 10, 11, 12, Flowers, by Mrs. Ricketts—all good; a little coaching would, we feel sure, work wonders here. No. 16, Flowers, by Mrs. Wood, and good. No. 20, Flowers, by Mr. Rita, and very good. No. 23, Loeebees, by Major A. A. Bruce; also very good. No. 29, "Common Indian Kingfisher," by Mrs. Daly, gained the extra medal. The Judges' decision is quite beyond cavil or even public criticism in selecting for the extra reward this beautiful picture. In this room is also exhibited a Book of Indian Flowers, by L. Z. S., of Lucknow. The book is throughout of a very high order of flower-painting, and the one "The Erythrina," which gained the prize, is quite the *crème de la crème*. This, prize was given by the Vice-President, Sir Richard Temple, for the best production of fruit and flowers. It was a close struggle between the sexes, till, on the very morning of the prize-day, this book arrived and settled the question to the great delight of the donor, who was relieved from all further anxiety. L. Z. S. being a lady. Some photographs by Captain Swiney and Lieutenant Senior are also hung in Room No. 4. They are very good.

(To-morrow we hope to continue with the upstairs portion of Innes Own and the beautiful water colours which we are told were there exhibited.)

The following is, in fuller detail, the list which we received by telegram, and published on the 22nd:—

The prizes awarded by the judges nominated by the committee, W. G. Romaine, Esq., C.B., and Clive Bayley, Esq., C.S.I.

His Excellency the Viceroy's Prize for best oil or water-colour painting by a lady amateur resident in India.—N. E. M. "Forest Scene, Darjeeling."

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's 1st Prize.—A Gold Medal for the best production by a Commissioned Officer.—Colonel Biddulph, R. A.—"The Nangapurbut."

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's 2nd Prize.—A Gold Medal for the best production by a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier.—Private Swift, 21st Hussars—"Study of a Head."

Sir Richard Temple's Prize for the best water-colour painting of fruit or flowers.—L. Z. S., Lucknow—"The Erythrina."

Society's Gold Medals.

1.—For the best Landscape Painting in Oils.—Lieut. Colonel Sir C. D'Oyly—"Ferry Boat over the Ganges."

2.—For the best figure-painting in oils.—Lieut. Colonel Rodney Brown, R.A.—"Camels encamping for the Night."

3.—For the best Landscape drawing in water-colours.—Lieutenant-Colonel Baigree, Bombay Staff Corps—"Lake of Rata Doo, Central India."

4. For the best figure drawing in water-colours.—Doctor De Fabeck, Deolee Irregular Force—"Girl and Goats."

5.—For the best Landscape Photograph.—Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

6.—For the best (uncoloured) Portrait Photograph. As there were no competitors except Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, whom the rules precluded from taking two prizes the sixth gold medal was awarded by the judges (with the unanimous consent of the committee) to Mrs. Daly, Central India, for her drawing in water-colours—"The Common Indian Kingfisher."

The judges make honourable mention of the following contributions:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Baigree—"Lake Ashangi, Abyssinia"—"The Indian Lion, Lalgunge, Central India."

R. R. Baynes, Esquire, Calcutta—For "Architectural Designs."

Colonel Biddulph—"Bengallee Village Scene."

Mrs. Daly—"Two Sketches of Birds"—"Bhowmullen, Porcupine Point, Matheran."

Captain Minto Elliot—"From Babamarishri Looking North."

Dr. de Fabeck—"Mahunk Chowk"—"Sunset on the Ganges."

J. J. Griffiths, Esquire, School of Art, Bombay—"Study of a head of a Coombie"—"The Snake Charmers"—"The Bheestie."

Mrs. Graham—Illuminated pages, illustrating the "Lady of Shalott."

N. E. M.—"Paddy-fields, Bengal, the afterglow"—"Tree ferns near Darjeeling."

Captain Duncan Pemberton, R. A.—"The Pass of the Trossacks."

Lieutenant G. Strahan, R. E.—"Rock Temple on Summit of Mount Aboo."

Sir R. Temple, K. C. S. I.—"Studies of Simla Trees."—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

Mails for Aden by H. M. S. Dalhousie will be closed at the General Post Office on the 30th September at 5 P.M.

The evening gun will be fired at 8·30 P.M. from 1st proximo until the 30th April 1871, and the last post of watch setting is to sound at 9 P.M.

Suicide.—Yesterday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at the Coombarwada Cross Lane concerning the death of Khanjee Bawajee who, in the opinion of the jury, had committed suicide by drowning himself in a well.

The s. s. Ethiopia, Captain A. Scott, arrived yesterday from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Baker and child, Captain Grove, Mr. Ormsby, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, and forty-four deck passengers.

Grant Medical College Vacation Ball.—The "Grant Medical College Vacation Ball" came off last Monday evening at the Freemasons' Hall. It was opened by Dr. W. G. Hunter, Principal of the College. The ball was given by the students of the College on the occasion of the successful examination passed by most of them. The ball-room was decorated with flowers, ferns, &c., and presented a fine appearance. Dancing was not over till about 6 A.M.

Poona Races.—Friday and Saturday next are the settling days for the Poona Races of 1870. The Honorary Secretary will receive all monies due to the race and lottery accounts, at his residence, Civil Lines, on Friday the 30th instant at 2 P.M. All the amounts due by the race and lottery accounts will be paid by him at the Race Stand on Saturday, the 1st October, at 2 P.M.—*Deccan Herald.*

Bombay Geographical Society.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their Rooms, Town Hall, this afternoon, at 5 P.M. There will be a ballot for the election of Khurshedji Nassarwanji Kama, Esq., who has been duly proposed and seconded as a member of the Society.

Paper—"The Towns, Villages, &c., of the Poona Zilla, with Remarks and Notes," by the Honorary Secretary.

Death from a Fall.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Rahimut, girl, aged about seven years, who, on Friday, while playing near a window on the second storey of a house, lost her balance, and fell to the ground below, in consequence of which she died. The jury found that she had died from the effects of having accidentally fallen out of a window.

Small Cause Court.—In the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur, Muguncband Mahokumchund sued Tribhowundas Ruttonjee to recover Rs. 180, being the amount of freight alleged to be due for conveying sixty-eight bales of cotton from Bhownuggur to Bombay. Mr. Hormusjee for the plaintiff; Mr. Amiroodeen for the defendant. On behalf of the defendant it was admitted that the bales had been received by him, but at the same time it was contended that the defendant was not liable to pay the freight inasmuch as he had no privity of contract with the plaintiff, having acted as commission agent in the matter. Evidence was produced by the plaintiff to show that, although the defendant had not directly entered into a contract with him for the payment of freight, still he had received the bales subject to the condition that he would pay the freight; but the evidence failed, and the Court nonsuited the plaintiff, and certified professional costs.

A SEAMAN OF H. M. S. FORTE DROWNED.

As a party of men belonging to H. M. S. Forte were lowering a boat yesterday, one of the seamen fell overboard. The man came to the surface for a few seconds, and four of his comrades jumped into the water to give him assistance, but the tide was running very strong at the time, and before they could reach the unfortunate man he had sunk, and did not again appear on the surface, having been carried away by the strong current.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF RAINFALL AT BOMBAY

DOWN TO 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Fall of rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 19th September, to 9 A.M. Monday, 26th September 1870.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the Week. Month of September 1870. Mon. 19.	Tues. 20.	Wed. 21.	Thur. 22.	Fri. 23.	Sat. 24.	Sun. 25.	Total for the week.	Fall of rain from 1st Jan. 1870.
Phases of the Moon.							○		
Observatory Colaba Fort.	1·25	·76	1·28	1 62	...	...	·47	5·36	61·33
Elphinstone Circle Gauge No. I	·90	·30	3·79	·04	...	...	·18	5·21	68·63
" No. II	·93	·30	3·75	·04	...	...	·18	5·20	68·65
" No. III	·90	·29	3·76	·04	...	...	·17	5·16	69·44
Fort George, E. G. H.	1·00	·31	4·45	·07	...	...	·05	·10	6·07	66·61
Esplanade, Hos. 21st Regt. N. I.	1·05	·37	3·71	·04	...	...	·04	·25	5·46	71·41
Byculla, J. J.	1·15	·38	4·30	·35	...	...	·20	·10	6·33	74·85

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight, and in that from the J. J. Hospital, from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M. the following day.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 24th September, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	26,401	7	9
Merchandize	18,464	9	5
Back Bay Earth Trains	.....		
Electric Telegraph	261	8	0
Total Rs.	45,127	9	2

Corresponding week in September, 1869. Open 308 Miles.

Coaching	31,016	0	2
Merchandize	22,016	12	7
Back Bay Earth Trains	348	12	0
Electric Telegraph	531	0	0
Total Rs.	53,912	8	9
Increase	8,784	15	7

WEATHER REPORTS.

Carwar, 28th Sept., 9-45 A.M.—Weather fine, wind calm, thermometer 76, barometer 29·95.

Vingorla, 28th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 77, rainfall 17 cents.

Cannanore, 28th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. moderate, thermometer 75, barometer 29·970.

Tuticorin, 28th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-easterly, thermometer 86, barometer 29·85.

Mangalore, 28th Sept., 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 87.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 28th Sept., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 27th Sept., 4-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 27th Sept., 1-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 28th Sept., 10 A.M. Cable right; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line communication imperfect beyond Razeroon.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE.—28TH Sept., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 27th Sept., 4-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 16 minutes.

Via Turkey, 27th Sept., 1-30 P.M., Greenwich Time. Time in transit, 22 hours 14 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 24th Sept., 3-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 85 hours 40 minutes.

Via Turkey, 28th Sept., 10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 2 minutes.

America via Russia, 25th Sept., 3-15 P.M., American time. Time in transit 48 hours 33 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 27th to 9 P.M. of 28th Sept., is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 21	0 3
" Calcutta	1 54	0 14
" Madras	1 35	0 6
" Galle	10 0	8 23

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A few weeks ago the Superintendent of the Bombay Marine advertised for sale by public auction the steamers Sir John Lawrence, Lord Elphinstone, and Earl Canning, belonging to the Bombay Marine—and at the auction they were all sold, subject to the consent of Government, at prices representing about one-half their value.

In your issue of yesterday advertisements are invited for the hire of two steamers to assist in transporting troops to ports in India or China. Then why sell these steamers? They are nearly new—having been constructed in 1864 and 1865 for the conveyance of passengers—and did their work well in Abyssinia.

Moreover, I see it stated in the home newspapers that the Admiralty have ordered that no vessels are to be sold out of the Navy until the termination of the War.

Under these circumstances, Government, I feel certain, will not sanction the sale.—Yours, &c.

NEUTRAL.

P. S.—I add particulars of these steamers from Lloyd's book. They formerly belonged to the Bombay Coast and River S. N. Company, and I need only say they cost about three times the prices realised by auction, which are stated below, and were specially constructed for the conveyance of passengers, and all classed double A 1 at Lloyds:—

Sir John Lawrence, 577 tons, built 1864..Rs. 46,000
Earl Canning, 661 tons, built 1865 ..... „ 47,000
Lord Elphinstone, 654 tons, built 1865 ..... „ 31,000

THE MAHOMEDAN REBELLION IN CHINA.

The following report of the progress of this movement reaches us from Peking. The authority is a military commander in the Imperial service.

The Mahomedans are fighting and slaughtering fearfully in the west. From a late arrival I hear of cities taken and put to the sword, soldiers and rebels sometimes forced to feed on their mules, and, when mule's flesh fails, to kill their adversaries or prisoners and eat them. For drink extremity drives them to even more disgusting expedients. Mutilations of the body are said to be fearfully prevalent. The rebels are eight-tenths Mahomedans, and two-tenths "Chang-maou-tse." They are reported to have many foreign arms, and to number 600,000. They force to their ranks those who prefer that to death. They are making for the east and south-east, that is advancing on Chih-li, and the Imperialists have their hands full in keeping them at bay. Daily fights occur.—*Shanghai Courier*, Aug. 18.

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

The following passengers arrived at Madras on the 22nd September by the P. and O. s. s. Madras, which left for Calcutta the following day:—

From Southampton to Madras—General Dunsford, C.B., Mrs Aspinwall, Mr Lundy, Mrs Lundy, and Mr Cruickshank.

From Southampton to Calcutta—Mr H Owens, Mr J Ritchie, Mrs Collier and infant, Mr Gordon and brother.

A CALCUTTA GRIEVANCE.

We must ask Mr. Mackenzie if it is quite fair, in sending a man his income-tax schedule, to state the fact, as also the amount at which he is assessed, in an ordinary peon book, which all the world can see. Jones may be on very good terms with Brown, but Jones does not care to let Brown know what his means are, but by this particular method adopted at the Income-tax office, not only Brown, but Robinson and Smith, who also have got schedules, and who also have to sign the said peon book, see at a glance how Jones stands in a monetary point of view. Jones dislikes the idea.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*

MISSING.

In answer to many anxious enquiries, we publish the name of the gentleman reported as missing from Ferozepore. Mr. Bright, Agent for Mr. G. Coates, left Ferozepore early in August on his way to Umballa. A short time afterwards, a note was received from him saying that he had returned to Umballa, and since that time nothing has been heard of him. The head Baboo of his office finding that there was no prospect of his turning up telegraphed to England for instructions, and we believe the reply was that Mr. Coates had instantly started to come out himself and see about his valuable property. The case is rendered more painful by the distress of mind of Mrs. Bright, who has returned to her mother's protection. Mr. Bright's previous character renders it almost impossible to believe that he has "bolted." Enquiry is progressing as to his accounts, and the question is also raised, has some accident befallen him?—*India Public Opinion*, Sept. 23.

COORG.

The coffee crops in Coorg will, on all sides, ripen early this season, but owing to the plants having in most parts blossomed three times, the picking season will be protracted over an unusually lengthened period. The crops in the bamboo districts are very forward, and there will be a considerable demand for bandies to convey the produce to the coast in the latter end of November. The heavy showers that have lately fallen in Coorg and Munzerabad have been very beneficial to the plants. We also hear good accounts of the estates in the "Ouchterlony Valley." The natives of Coorg, who have all along attributed the borer plague to the dying off of the bamboos, are confident that it is passing away. Many native holdings around Mercara are being replanted. Young bamboos are growing up rapidly on all sides, and we trust that the natives will not be disappointed in their belief that the borer will soon cease to commit havoc amongst the coffee trees. The planters have strong hopes of an early reduction in the land tax.—*Madras Mail*, Sept. 23.

SIR WILLIAM GREY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Mofussilite.*)

It has been, and as if authoritatively put forth, that Sir William Grey will prematurely resign the Lieutenant-Governor-ship of Bengal in April next, solely because of domestic reasons. Sir William Grey never intended to stay out his full five years, but whether or no domestic reasons force His Honor to go in April, there is authority for the statement that were he even now going it would be in utter disgust at the mismanagement of this fine empire now being persisted in by that little clique of civilians in the Executive Council, who have interposed between Lord Mayo and the Secretary of State for India, and, there is reason to believe, made the latter swallow the awful "whopper" that it is only the interested and never-satisfied non-official Europeans who complain that they are being taxed unnecessarily, and that there are no signs whatever of dissatisfaction, not to speak of disaffection, amongst the native population!!!

We hear that the projected demonstration to vote a petition and appeal to Parliament against the course persisted in by the Secretary of State, his priggish, ill-mannered Under-Secretary, and the "self serving" of the members of the Executive Council in this country, with respect to the appeals of the Chambers of Commerce for a reduction of the income-tax, is likely to be of a character to convince the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Grant Duff, that whoever led them to believe that none but Indian were much affected by or opposed to the obnoxious tax, but "those Europeans who went out to that country to make fortunes there" willfully, untruthfully, and for selfish purposes, misled them.

All connected with the demonstration, save the date of its coming off has, we believe, been arranged. Madras and Bombay will indubitably follow suit, and the probability is that Parliament will, in addition, receive numerous petitions from Mofussil India.

GOA AND THE GOANESE.

NO. II.

The women here are altogether better looking than the generality of their heathen Hindoo sisters. Christian habits and religion, with perhaps the slightest shade of European blood, has tended certainly to give them an appearance of greater intelligence; but whether they actually possessed it or not is another matter: and I had no opportunity of testing. They appear to labour much as they do in India, and though living under a European Government, and more allied in blood and marriage with their conquerors, it does not appear to have given them any more rights or privileges, for they are the same slaves to their lords here that they are in other parts of the East, and seemed to be equally unconscious of the fact.

Next morning we visited the commandant of Mergaum, Don Domingo José Barbosa D'Almeda and his sposa, Donna Julia Almira, whom we found very agreeable people. The lady gave us a very pressing invitation to dinner, and no excuse of dress would she accept. We were introduced to Bernado Di Castello, editor of the *Ultramar*, their chief newspaper. He appeared to be a very accomplished and well-informed man, took great interest in all details of the arts and manufactures of our own country, and expressed a hope that he might one day have the pleasure of viewing for himself some of the wonders of Europe. At 4 o'clock p. m. we were in our best travelling dress, and on our way in "Munchiels" to the Commandant's house who received us more than graciously; we met here the Judge of Mergaum, and his wife, who had lately arrived in the country. Dinner was to have been at 4 o'clock, but I could see by the dancing excitement of my hostess that all was not up to time in the cuisine! and it was 5 o'clock before we heard dinner announced. I was at first much puzzled as to the usages of society here in proceeding to dinner, and was just about to offer my arm to my hostess, when, to my surprise, she skipped past me, up to her lady guest, and making a salute, and shaking hands, she conducted her into dinner herself; while I found myself escorted by my host, the rest following. Turkey, duck, and fowl, there being little or no mutton or beef in the country, with pickles and bread constituted the first portion of the repast, some black mixture as soup, with pork and egg cutlets, followed, with more salt pickles: then evidently came the pride of mine hostess, in confectionery and sweetmeats. Oh! if all the young ladies from all the schools of Hampstead could have been there, and filled their pockets, it would be impossible to remember the names of all the cakes and sweets I was offered; and as I did not taste any, I can say nothing about their flavour, but the pastry which I tried was hard and tough, and nearly black. Then came the delicious fruits. I certainly never eat so large or so luscious a mangoe; it was called the "Zavier," of course. Nothing but port wine was drunk at dinner, which had a most sickening effect upon me, especially as I was obliged to follow the custom, now obsolete at our own tables, of taking wine with every one. I had to go through this ordeal six or seven times, and again in returning the compliment. Nothing could exceed the anxiety of host and hostess, that we should partake of every dish that was offered to us. After dessert we all rose together, and retired to the drawing room, where cigars were freely lighted, and the aristocracy of Mergaum (all of a very shady hue), clothed in black, with long narrow swallow-tailed coats of the last century, enormous neckties, and broad-brimmed hats, came pouring in with stately movement, and the greatest politeness of manner, to pay their respects to the new Judge and his lady. I soon after retired, with as many bows, scrapes, and salutes as would have bothered the Court of St. James. Getting into our munchiels, we set off through topes of cocoanut and jack trees, to a small village, about a mile distant, where we were told was to be seen a village beauty, who was said to be an English girl, brought up as a native, and reputed to be the most beautiful girl in Portuguese India. It was quite dark when we arrived, and after sending in every direction all over the village, we were told that the object of our search was not to be found, and we had to return to Mergaum disappointed.

May 21st.—This morning visited the jail, and found it of a most singular description, being a large quadrangular building, with an inner Court; there was no jailer or warder of any kind to be seen, and we found the prisoners smoking their cheroots, and promenading the corridors in a most nonchalant manner. They are employed in any way, and their families are allowed to bring them their food and tobacco, and visit them whenever they please, during the liberty hours of the day. I found that many of the sons of the prisoners were living altogether in jail with their fathers, as a solace, I presume, to their incarceration. From 12 to 15 cooks occupied only 2 rooms, only 16 feet square. They are locked up only from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., and only from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. in the day. This latter arrangement is to permit the guard to have their mid-day siesta, which is universally taken in this country! There is no hospital attached to the jail, nor is there any in the town. The women's prison is one side of the same courtyard as the men's; but they, poor things, are not allowed one hour's liberty in the whole day, and that is from 5 to 6 in the morning. They are locked up all the rest of the day and night. No reason could be given to our repeated enquiries why the women were much more strictly guarded than the men; and the only reply on the subject that we could at all manage to extract from our guide was, "Custom, custom." While regretting their hard fate, we left the jail amid the smiling faces of the male prisoners, who appeared to be much amused at the numerous enquiries made by their English visitors. We afterwards went to the first mass in the Great Church. Many devotees were kneeling amid the spittoons; many of them in the white native dress and others in the black dress and lace fall of Portugal. The organ was giving forth its dismal moans, while a native cooly was lifting the bellows, and two ill-clad little boys were yelling with all their might the paters and nosters of the service. There was no music, no time, no tune, but organ and bawlers went on quite independent of each other. In the confessional sat several fat and black priests, each with ear fixed against the grating, first on one side and then on the other hearing what the dusky penitents had to say, and making a salute, and shaking hands, she conducted her into dinner herself; while I found myself escorted by my host, the rest following. Turkey, duck, and fowl, there being little or no mutton or beef in the country, with pickles and bread constituted the first portion of the repast, some black mixture as soup, with pork and egg cutlets, followed, with more salt pickles: then evidently came the pride of mine hostess, in confectionery and sweetmeats. Oh! if all the young ladies from all the schools of Hampstead could have been there, and filled their pockets, it would be impossible to remember the names of all the cakes and sweets I was offered; and as I did not taste any, I can say nothing about their flavour, but the pastry which I tried was hard and tough, and nearly black. Then came the delicious fruits. I certainly never eat so large or so luscious a mangoe; it was called the "Zavier," of course. Nothing but port wine was drunk at dinner, which had a most sickening effect upon me, especially as I was obliged to follow the custom, now obsolete at our own tables, of taking wine with every one. I had to go through this ordeal six or seven times, and again in returning the compliment. Nothing could exceed the anxiety of host and hostess, that we should partake of every dish that was offered to us. After dessert we all rose together, and retired to the drawing room, where cigars were freely lighted, and the aristocracy of Mergaum (all of a very shady hue), clothed in black, with long narrow swallow-tailed coats of the last century, enormous neckties, and broad-brimmed hats, came pouring in with stately movement, and the greatest politeness of manner, to pay their respects to the new Judge and his lady. I soon after retired, with as many bows, scrapes, and salutes as would have bothered the Court of St. James. Getting into our munchiels, we set off through topes of cocoanut and jack trees, to a small village, about a mile distant, where we were told was to be seen a village beauty, who was said to be an English girl, brought up as a native, and reputed to be the most beautiful girl in Portuguese India. It was quite dark when we arrived, and after sending in every direction all over the village, we were told that the object of our search was not to be found, and we had to return to Mergaum disappointed.

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WOMEN AS ATHLETES.

AN EXCITING RACE IN CLEVELAND, OHIO.

(*Cleveland Plaindealer*, July 26.)

THE announcement in our columns some time ago, that there was to be a foot-race at Rocky River, between two Cleveland women, created a great deal of comment in and about this city. Many believed that there was no truth in it. But the race has really taken place.

As early as noon people began to flock to Dubber's Grove, which was the beginning and terminus of the race-course. By 3 o'clock there was a dense throng at the Lake View House, which was continually increased by fresh accessions from all directions. The J. K. White and the Ripont took passengers on the lake from this city, the Rocky River Railroad Company ran extra trains, and great numbers rode out in private conveyances.

One of the women went to the Lake View House and secured her rooms in the forenoon, where she remained until the time of the race. Her name is Mrs. Mary Martha Maun. She is a woman of middle age, a widow, mother of two sons, the oldest about twelve years of age. She is Welsh by birth, and has been in this country about four years. In South Wales she once ran a foot-race with another woman, in which she was the winner. Mrs. Maun is about five feet and two inches in height, and weighs probably in the neighborhood of 135 pounds. Her complexion is light, her hair of auburn colour, and her figure stout; her arms and what of her lower limbs were visible below her short dress being well developed.

The other woman, Mrs. Julia Monroe, did not appear on the ground until late in the afternoon. She is a large woman, American by birth, forty or so younger, apparently, than her opponent, and is also the mother of two children—a boy and a girl. She resides with her husband in this city. Her height is about five feet seven inches, and she weighs 151 pounds. She has a large frame, but not a super-abundance of flesh, although she is by no means spare. In complexion she is a brunette, has jet black hair, and is quite good-looking. For some reason, the race was delayed for nearly an hour after the appointed time. At about 5 o'clock, at a given signal, the women emerged from the Lake View House, and went to the place of starting for the race. Mrs. Monroe wore a jaunty hat, a white grenadine dress with a red figure, the skirt of the dress reaching a trifle below the knee, below which were to be seen flesh-coloured silk tights and high bronzed gaiters ornamented with gold-plated buckles.

Mrs. Maun wore a white grenadine dress with a blue figure, the dress reaching almost to her ankles. She wore high bronzed gaiters with steel buckles, and white stockings. Regardless of the weather, she had no hat on her head.

Shortly after 5 o'clock the cannon fired, which was the signal for the start. The women received the word and started off on a keen run, preceded by three carriages to clear the road, and followed by a small crowd of men and boys. Mrs. Maun took the lead at first, Mrs. Monroe saving her strength for the home-stretch. On reaching the bridge Mrs. Maun gave very perceptible indications of fatigue, and soon after Mrs. Monroe passed her. In a minute or two Mrs. Maun caught up, and for quite a distance the two ran side by side, not going very fast. Mrs. Maun then took the lead again, but at the rail-road crossing Mrs. Monroe passed her. Mrs. Maun was very pale, her lips looking fairly blue, and it was evident that she could not run much further. Just in the rear of the Cliff House she "gave out" and stopped, but though very weak she again started to run, and calling for a glass of water, drank as she half walked, half ran. But she was soon after compelled to give up the contest, her side paining her much, and Mrs. Monroe being almost out of sight.

When Mrs. Maun "fainted by the way," Mrs. Monroe slackened her pace somewhat, and ran the rest of the distance quite slowly, coming to the end of the course, and finished the mile and a quarter in eleven minutes and a half. She was received with loud cheers, and several bouquets of flowers were thrown to her. She went to the Lake View House, threw a shawl around her shoulders, and then went out of doors and walked around the race-course, in order not to cool off too rapidly after the violent exercise, and thus induce serious consequences.

Mrs. Maun reached the house some minutes later, quite tired out, and suffering greatly from a pain in her side.

The stake, a purse of $50, was given to Mrs. Monroe, she being the winner.

A JUSTIFICATION OF FRANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have never thought, said, or written that the English were the "natural enemies" of France, as is given to understand by your correspondent "An Englishman." I, on the contrary, have always professed that nothing could be more "unnatural" and deplorable than anything like enmity between these two great nations. It has been for years my constant endeavour to impress on my countrymen the necessity of a cordial understanding with England; and for that very reason I could not but be painfully affected by the fact that the absence of sympathy on the part of a considerable portion of the English public proved to be one of the many misfortunes which have of late befallen my dear country.

I will not stop to inquire whether M. de Bismarck is not as much answerable for this lamentable war as Napoleon himself. I believe he is; nor do I think it would be difficult to demonstrate that such is the case. But let that pass. Granted that the responsibility of the aggression, so far as the appearances go, rests with Napoleon, does it follow that it rests with France? Was not the war vehemently deprecated by all the organs of the French Republican party, both in Paris and in the provinces, and that without a single exception? Was not the Imperial policy of aggressive intervention opposed and denounced by all the members of the Left in the Legislative Body? Did not the most influential and most widely circulated newspapers teem with protests from the students and the working men against the dynastic selfishness of the Emperor? Is not your correspondent aware that the success of the plebiscitum was due to the mischievous dexterity with which the peasants were made to believe by the hirelings of the Empire that the plebiscitum meant "Liberty and peace?"

That France should be asked why she has not set aside the man who brought upon her such unexpected and tremendous reverses is conceivable enough. To despise him is not enough: he ought to have been deposed. That is my conviction, and I have no doubt it is that of the great majority of my countrymen. But then all parties ought to have come to an agreement on the subject; and it is fair to take into account the prodigious difficulty of an agreement of that kind, from which the Imperialists were induced to shrink, if not for the sake of Napoleon, at least for their own sake.

Now, little as the "official candidates" who form the legislative majority represent the brain and the heart of France, they are the only *pouvoir constitué*. If they object to the misdeeds of the Imperial ruler being publicly disavowed, and the very title of his authority being snatched from him, there remains one only means of forcing such a step upon them—a rising of the people. Well, care was taken that the whole of the population should not be armed. But, apart from this, would not any attempt at a revolution have struck a fatal blow, with our armies half destroyed, our territory invaded, and the enemy at the gates of Paris? Can anything more dreadful be imagined than a sudden and universal disorganization of the whole fabric of government under such exceptional and dismal circumstances? Popular enthusiasm in France can work miracles, I know. Still a nation is not to be blamed for pausing before it gives the foe the overwhelming advantage he might derive from internal distractions. Should England be invaded, and London threatened with imminent ruin, would not every man in this country cry out, "Let us sink internal differences till the invader is expelled?"

It is not to be expected that the Imperialist leaders should be willing to confess a sin which was *theirs*, and to proclaim principles which involve their condemnation. But the Empire, sprung from brute force and maintained by brute force, is not, was never France; and France did not wait till now to declare that this war was one of the dynasty, and not of the people; that she had no wish to interfere with Germany, and that she desired no conquests. All this has been said over and over again by the independent organs of public opinion in France. Reprobation of conquest forms part of every programme hitherto published, not only by the "International Working Men's Association," but by most of the intellectual leaders of the middle classes. Every one acquainted ever so little with the history of the French mind knows that the first article of the Republican creed is that conquest and despotism go hand in hand. Despotism and conquest are therefore equally abhorred by the French Republican party. I cannot really help thinking that Prussia is much more in need than France of the advice tendered by your correspondent, when I remember that Hanover was annexed by the Prussian Chambers on the ground "that, according to the *modern* international law, the right of conquest constitutes a *just* title to the acquisition of foreign territories; that the idea of strengthening the right of conquest by universal suffrage cannot be entertained, as it would tend to substitute appearances for reality, and that the people have no claim to be consulted on the question of their incorporation." The document to which I allude is matter of history. Its import deserves attention!

One word more. There is a very important point which your correspondent seems to have entirely overlooked. The war, for us, whatever may have been the character originally imparted to it by Napoleon, is no longer one of aggression, it is one of self-defence. Its nature has been changed, in our eyes, by the invasion of the French territory and by the intention, loudly proclaimed, of dismembering it. The French at present are fighting neither for military supremacy nor for dominion. They are fighting as sons will to save the life of their mother; and I have no hesitation in saying that the proud, unflinching attitude of France, under the terrible disasters she owes to the blundering despotism and uncontrolled will of one man, entitles her to the sympathies of any such as comprehend that there is no vain glory, but real greatness in the power of bearing misfortune with a stout heart and calm courage.—I am, sir, obediently yours,

LOUIS BLANC.

September 1, 1870.

Do your readers ever see the *Tomahawk*? It is a satirical journal—upon its own showing, I mean—and it has acquired some notoriety, not of the most favourable character, by making attacks upon the character of the Prince of Wales. It was edited by Mr. Arthur a' Beckett, and was illustrated in ghastly sea-green colours by Mr. Matt Morgan. Its proprietor was Sir William Russell, baronet, who became a bankrupt a few weeks ago. As the result of this, the *Tomahawk* has this week ceased to exist. Every one, so far as I can learn, seems to bear of its disappearance with fortitude. I mentioned in my last letter that Sir William unfortunate news-boys had been fined for selling a number of a periodical called the *Hay's Doings* and which contained an engraving of a "Lady going to the Bath." As I anticipated, it appears that the picture from which the engraving was taken was actually exhibited for months at the Paris exhibition without exciting any comment! It is assuredly rather hard upon a poor London news-boy that he is to be fined for selling a paper containtion an engraving of such a picture. I have no doubt that the Alderman who fined the little urchins would (if he could) remove all the statues from the Crystal Palace on the ground of their indecency. Assuredly there are grounds for the charge of prurient delicacy which foreigners make against the English people.—*London Letter.*

A TALKING MACHINE.

THOUGH it may appear strange that a piece of mechanism should be constructed capable of producing all the sounds of the human voice, yet such a thing has apparently been done, and the inventor of the machine, Professor Faber, of Vienna, is now exhibiting his work at the Palais Royal, Argyll-street, Regent-street. On entering the room the visitor sees a representation of a human figure in front of a case covered with green cloth, from the side of which projects a set of keys, 14 in number, representing the 14 distinct sounds which the machine is capable of producing, the other sounds being formed by a combination of these. On the keys being struck the machine gives out the required sound in a tone resembling the voice of a person speaking loudly and with considerable effort. After several words such as "papa," "mama," &c., had been uttered, the cloth was removed, and the machinism exposed to view. At the back of the work is a bellows worked by a treadle, the sounds being to all appearance produced by various modulations in the force of the air directed from the bellows through an india-rubber larynx to the mouth, which, as well as the tongue, is formed of india-rubber, and moves in the same manner as the human mouth in articulation. With the mechanism exposed the instrument was made to give out more difficult and complex sounds than at first, and such words as "Philadelphia," "Constantinople," and the sentences, "How do you do?" "What time is it?" &c., were produced with wonderfully clear articulation. The machine also laughs, and gives forth other sounds similar to the human voice, besides counting up to ten in English and French. At the close of the exhibition the visitors were invited on to the platform to fully satisfy themselves that the sounds were actually produced by the instrument, an assumption, however, which no one seemed to doubt. The invention has been exhibited on the Continent and has been highly praised for the ingenuity displayed in the construction. Whether the time employed in producing a machine which does not appear to be of any real utility was well spent is a matter admitting of doubt. Many people, however, have tried to construct such a machine and have failed. M. Faber has succeeded, and any one who takes an interest in such ingenious displays of mechanical skill cannot do better than pay him a visit.—*Standard*, Aug. 29.

MACMAHON AND CANROBERT.

M'MAHON is a brave man, but, what is better in this crisis, he is a good strategist, and a sure, swift, and prescient tactician. The fault laid to his charge is that he is apt to be impatient and slightly too adventurous. But that is a fault that often turns to good account on "the perilous edge of battle." The Prince Royal may be opposed to him at this moment; he also is skilful and energetic, and we may look out for such a tug of war as turns up when Greek meets Greek. The game of war which is being played on the plains of Champagne is like a chess tourney which has reached its most interesting phase. The Prussians commenced by sacrificing a good many men to gain the advantage of a favourable opening, the corps of Bazaine was interposed to delay the forward move of Prince Frederick Charles, but while he was engaged on that portion of the board, the Prussians had quickly moved up the army of the Crown Prince, and cried "Check to Paris—the Queen." "Check," but no "mate." The trusty knight, M'Mahon, has got into a commanding position; and now, as I told you before, every neck is on the stretch for the next move. The game gets thrilling.

The interest that circles round M'Mahon and the weighty stake that is laid on his abilities will be my excuse for reminding your readers of his career and antecedents. I know all I can write has been written before, and that the life of the marshal must have once been familiar to many people in the United Kingdom. But events follow so fastly on the heels of each other in these days that I am afraid there is some ignorance of the life of even such a conspicuous commander as M'Mahon. Newspaper narrative, unfortunately, too often goes in at one ear and comes out at the other. It must be repeated at intervals to be remembered. M'Mahon, like Changarnier, is a native of Autun, in Burgundy. His father was a personal friend of Charles X., and a lieutenant general in his army. His mother was allied to the ducal and princely families of Caraman and Chimay. He left the military school of St. Cyr in 1827 in his nineteenth year, and entered the Staff School at Paris, where he remained till the conquest of Algeria was undertaken, and served successively as aide-de-camp to Generals Bellair, Damremoni, and d'Houdelot. At the siege of Constantine, he won the Cross of Officer. At the formation of the corps of Chasseurs he was charged to organise the 10th battalion. In 1842, we find him lieutenant-colonel of the Second Foreign Legion; in 1845, colonel of the 41st of the Line; in 1848, general of brigade; and in 1852, general of division and grand officer of the Legion of Honour. His name got very bright in the Crimea, on account of his capture of the Malakoff. It was feared the tower was mined, and M'Mahon was advised to retire. "Never!—he answered, "I'll hold it, dead or alive." For his gallantry on this occasion he was named commandant of the *corps d'armée* of the reserve. During the period between the close of the Crimean war and the commencement of the war in Italy, M'Mahon was engaged actively in Algeria, and conducted a successful foray against the Kabyles, which brought him the military medal. How he won his title of Duke of Magenta there is no need to tell. Had M'Mahon's experiences of warfare been confined to Algeria, like those of the overrated and self-conscious veteran, his townsman, Changarnier, it would be bad for France. Algeria has been called the nursery of the French army, but so far as this campaign has gone, the army that has come from Africa has not justified the hopes built upon it. I learn from professional men back from the front that the want of discipline was painfully evident in the regiments that arrived from Algeria. The Zouaves showed all the irregularity, all the bad qualities, in short, which spoil them without having the opportunity to redeem them, by their undoubtedly great good quality of reckless valour. An apprenticeship to such irregular fighting as hordes of wild Arabs affords is not the best preparation to meet disciplined Prussians. The little infantry soldiers of the line have gained all the honours so far, and the little men in the tidy blue jackets of the Chasseurs are the active, handsome, intelligent boys of whom I have frequently spoken—proved that if there were any *corps d'elite* in the army, it was theirs. They were as lively as you please when required, but they knew how to be steady and watchful and did not waste their ammunition. That is the weak point of French troops. They cannot be kept in hand, cannot be taught to economise powder. They get excited after firing a few shots, lose their heads and blaze away. In two cases out of three they do not stop to see anything to hit, and in nine cases out of ten they do not hit anything. The generals trained in Africa exclusively must be as much out of their element in a war like this as fish out of water. Prussians armed with the needle-gun do not give scope for such exploits as the legendary one at Mazagran. There is no room for sublimely epigrammatic *mots* like that of Changarnier to the rear guard of the retreat from Constantine, when a cloud of Arab horsemen pressed upon them, "They are but 5,000 and we are 300; fire—don't you see the strength is even?" If 4,000 Frenchmen can hold their own with 6,000 Prussians, I think they deserve credit, and if they beat them at equal numbers it is already something very near to heroism.

As I have told you so much of M'Mahon, a few notes on another leader, whose name has not been so often mentioned as it merits, will be pardoned. If the Duke of Magenta is associated with us from the fact that his family is of Irish origin (*teste*, a sword of honour which hangs over his mantel-piece), there is another who is allied to us by marriage, his wife being a Scottish lady, I mean Marshal Canrobert. His intrepidity is not second to that of his brother-in-arms by whose side he won his spurs in Africa. The marshal was born in 1809, consequently is M'Mahon's junior by one year. He left the school of St. Cyr in 1828, was lieutenant in 1832, and in 1835 went to Algeria, where he signalised himself at the taking of Hemcen, the combat of Tafna, and the siege of Constantine. At the latter place he was wounded, but got an anodyne for his sufferings in a recommendation from a dying colonel to Marshal Vallée, "Take care of that officer, there's stuff in him." Canrobert showed there was stuff in him at the capture of Zaatcha. He was the first to mount to the 2nd Foreign Legion, and subsequently of the 3rd Zouaves. At the break-out of the war with Russia he was named to the command of the first division of the Army of the East, and made the pestilent campaign of the Dobrutscha, where the cholera carried off so many victims. His Crimean career is well known in England. At the Alma he was wounded in the left arm by a splinter of shell, but persisted in remaining on the field. He had the command of the third *corps d'armée* in the Italian war. But what I have related of his behaviour at Zaatcha and the Alma is sufficient to prove that M'Mahon could not well have a more powerful confederate to second him in the impending engagement. Though M'Mahon fights without aim, in the interests of humanity let us hope he may be successful, for a great victory by France now opens the way to peace, and a defeat opens the way to Paris; and an advance on that city by the Prussians, means such a falling back from it in the course of time as will eclipse the horrors of the retreat from Moscow. The Prussians are perfectly aware of that themselves. In a brochure on the mode of combatting France, published at Berlin in 1867, they make the admission. They are candid enough to avow that a regular siege of Paris is impossible on account of its great extent, and that the city is safe from the inconveniences of a complete investment unless the enemy could bring such a force against it as circumstances is related to have led. Prussia has no such force, and is wise and clear-sighted to the point of reading the *Mene Tekel Upharsin* that condemns her if she attempts to lay siege to Paris and fails, as fail she must. A defeat would have the most disastrous consequences, if the population took an active part in the war and joined the garrisons of the frontier strongholds in cutting off provision-trains and intercepting communications. The population is prepared to do more than that; so I repeat, in the interests of humanity, let us hope victory may attend M'Mahon, and the war be confined to those whose business it is, and not drag in the population.—*Paris letter, Aug.* 29, *Standard.*

DOUBTLESS many of our military readers have often traced "Vauban's 1st System" preparatory to passing their examination in fortification, and perhaps been rather dubious as to the utility of his system. It appears however that at the siege of Phalsburg, which town was fortified by that General, his system stood a most severe test, more to the satisfaction of the besieged than to the besieger. But for the admirable way in which the town was fortified it must have surrendered in few hours.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE PLACE OF THE MITRAILLEUR IN WAR.

(*Saturday Review*, Sept. 3.)

WHAT is the place of the Mitrailleur in war? Is it destined to have any place at all? A month ago there were those who would have assured us that the instrument would exercise an influence on future battles not inferior to that of the breechloading rifle. One enthusiast, indeed, has gone so far as to affirm that there have been three great revolutions or epochs in the art of war, of which the first was the introduction of gunpowder; the second, the introduction of breechloaders; the third, the introduction of his own mitrailleur. Whether, in face of the experience of the past few weeks, any one would now be found to claim for the mitrailleur this high position, we do not know. It is certain that, if such persons are to be found, we need not seek for them in the ranks of the French or German armies. The deluded French soldier has ere this found out that the new engine of warfare is not all that he had been taught to believe. The mitrailleur had, by diligent Imperial puffing, become established as an article of the French soldier's military faith. It was to do for him what the *zündnadelgeweehr* had done for the Prussians in 1866. It was to destroy his enemies wholesale; it was to win his battles; he had only to turn the handle rapidly enough and the thing was done. This fictitious reputation of an unfried weapon was diligently fostered and kept up, not merely until the opening of the campaign, but in some sort after the campaign had actually commenced. The Emperor of the French, in his anxiety to maintain the confidence of his soldiers in the "mitrailleuse," had recourse to the remarkable statement that the Prussians at Woerth made use of these weapons, "which did us much harm." It was more than hinted that the French defeat was due in no slight degree to the unexpected employment by their enemy of a weapon of which the French claimed a monopoly. As a matter of fact, the Prussians have not a single mitrailleur; and early last year a special Prussian Committee carried out a long series of comparative experiments, and finally reported against the introduction of these weapons for field use. Here, then, we have the extremes of laudation and depreciation. Is there no mean between the two? Briefly, what is the place and value of the mitrailleur in war?

It is in order to supply an answer to this question that experiments with some specimens of this class of arm are now being carried on at Shoeburyness. The mitrailleur is no new weapon, though the name is new. From time to time men's minds have delighted to exercise themselves in producing revolving or many-barrelled cannon, multiple guns, and rifle batteries of endless variety. With patient ingenuity they have designed one "infernal machine" after another, to discharge with more or less of rapidity and effect showers of missile matter. The records of the Ordnance Committees overflow with such propositions. To these weapons certain objections of a radical character have always presented themselves, and successively determined the rejection for field use of the Palmer, the Nugent, the Lilley, the Requa, the Manceaux, the Claxton, and other descriptions of multiple cannon. Nevertheless, the Gatling battery was forced upon the attention of the Government in such a way that a trial at Shoeburyness was accorded in February 1867. It is unnecessary to detail the results of that trial, because the Gatling gun has since been greatly improved, and no real opinion as to the value of the weapon could be formed from the results obtained with an inferior specimen. But those results were not considered sufficiently encouraging to recommend a continuation of the experiment; and the subject languished until the confident but rather vague statements of the French Government as to the importance of the mitrailleur to their cause, and the fact that other nations were trying weapons of this class, again directed attention to it. The mystery with which the French "mitrailleuse" was cunningly surrounded heightened curiosity, while it served the purpose of encouraging the French soldier. *Omne ignotum pro magnifico*. At last it was thought that an experienced English officer should endeavour to find out, by diligent inquiry on the Continent, what the various mitrailleurs were really worth. This duty was entrusted to Major Fosbery, V.C., of the Bengal Staff Corps; an officer who is well known in connexion with firearms of various sorts, and as an advocate of explosive bullets. Major Fosbery examined several specimens of mitrailleurs, and witnessed several trials at Liége and Brasschaet. The result was a report very favourable to a mitrailleur invented by Messrs. Montigny and Christophe of Brussels; to which Major Fosbery, in conjunction with Mr. Metford, applied some important improvements. Of these weapons was ordered; and two Gatling batteries were purchased about the same time. From one cause or another, the experiments with these arms have been delayed; and they only commenced in earnest about three weeks ago.

The Montigny mitrailleur is in general appearance not unlike a small field-piece. It is mounted on a carriage which closely resembles an ordinary gun carriage, and which might be very much improved. The weapon consists of 37 steel barrels of ·534 inch calibre, soldered together, inside one larger iron barrel, and capable of throwing 600 grain bullets with 115 grains of powder. The loading is effected by slipping a steel plate containing 37 cartridges into a vacant space behind the barrels, and then by means of a lever pressing the plate forward, and securing it in its position; the whole 37 barrels being thus loaded simultaneously. To fire the piece it is only necessary to raise a lever handle. If the handle be raised rapidly the discharge is instantaneous, the whole string flies in less than a second. Or the fire can be made as deliberate as may be desired, each cartridge being exploded singly. A traversing or mowing movement is attached to the instrument, and adds greatly to its efficiency. It is said to be effective up to 1,200 yards, which, with a charge of 115 grains of powder, is probably correct; this point has not however yet been tried at Shoeburyness; and the performances of the weapon in respect of rapidity of fire, accuracy, and general effect, have thus far fallen so far below what we had been led to expect that we must decline to take anything that has been said of the weapon on trust. As an example of this we may mention that it is claimed for the machine that 10 plates of 37 cartridges each (= 370 rounds) can be fired from it in a minute. The highest rate yet attained at Shoeburyness, even when as many as five men were employed to serve the piece, is, we believe, 11 plates (= 407 rounds) *in two* minutes, or about 200 rounds per minute. This result is perhaps due in some degree to the inferiority of the present ammunition, which by occasionally separating in extraction, or becoming bent or otherwise injured, seriously interferes with rapidity of fire. But even when all deductions are made on this score—though why Mr. Montigny should engage for two rounds per minute more than inferior to what he has himself used, we are at a loss to understand—there will still remain a large unexplained difference between the promised and the actual performances of the gun.

The Gatling battery differs from the Montigny in many important points of detail. It has 10 separate barrels, which revolve; the cartridges being fed into a hopper above the breech, and falling by gravitation into their places, one by one, opposite to the empty barrels. The fire is thus continuous instead of intermittent. There are three sizes of this weapon, of which two at present are officially under trial; the larger has barrels of 1-inch calibre, and fires 1-lb. bullets with 525-grain charges of powder; the smaller Gatling has barrels of ·42 inch calibre, and fires 380-grain bullets, with 80 grains of powder. The Gatling was first tried on Tuesday last in the presence of a large number of spectators. With the larger specimen, 270 rounds were got off in 1 minute 45 seconds; with the smaller specimen something went wrong with the mechanism, and the practice could not be continued. The experience which we have had of the Gatling is thus far too limited to enable us to express an opinion as to its efficiency considered merely as a piece of warlike machinery; nor is it possible at present to pronounce on its merits as compared with those of the Montigny. Indeed, it is desirable to consider the question as far as possible without reference to the performances of particular specimens. There is no doubt that, if it be decided to introduce mitrailleurs, the Gatling will furnish either or remedy the defects of the existing weapons or to design new ones. The probable position of the mitrailleur in war is really independent of considerations of constructive detail; and the experiments have now gone far enough to enable us to name at least some places which this class of instrument can, and some which it cannot, fill.

It seems to us quite clear, for example, that the mitrailleur cannot take the place of field artillery. To say nothing of the fact that the field guns have thus far generally beaten it more or less decidedly in actual effect even at short known ranges, there is the important consideration that the field guns are effective also at ranges to which the bullets of the mitrailleur could not even reach. Those who have compared the mitrailleur with field artillery have apparently been ignorant of the effects capable of being produced by a well directed shrapnel fire. Shrapnel fire, indeed, is not really understood in any country except England; and until lately very few English artillerymen were fully aware of the formidable projectile that rifled shrapnel shell really is. The case-shot of the service have also been recently made more effective. The result is that the field guns, especially the capital little 9-pounder bronze muzzle-loading Indian gun, have exhibited a power which the supporters of the mitrailleur had not anticipated. Guns, too, possess other advantages. The moral effect of a bursting shell is greater than can be produced by any mitrailleur fire, however formidable. The fact that a gun can fire a great variety of projectiles—shot, shell, shrapnel, segment, and case—and that it is available at all ranges, gives it a position and importance which the mitrailleur can never hope to attain. Further, when the range is unknown, the mitrailleur fire is often entirely thrown away. Thus, on Tuesday last, the Gatling in 270 rounds only hit a large cavalry column 16 times, and the Montigny in 367 rounds only hit the same column 3 times. The supporters of these weapons would therefore do wisely if they were at once to withdraw from their pretensions to take the place of field artillery.

Nor can the mitrailleur ever effectively take the place of infantry in the field. It can neither skirmish nor charge; it is difficult to see how it could be usefully employed for the attack of an entrenched position, or generally as an offensive weapon at all; the men who serve it are also debarred from taking the offensive. However light it may be made, a wheeled carriage is always necessarily more hampered in its movements than an infantry soldier; if disabled, the effect is tantamount to the placing *hors de combat* of as many infantry soldiers as the machine may be supposed to represent; its effect is of too uniform, unvarying a character—there is, so to express it, too little intelligence and discrimination in its volleys, to enable it ever usefully to replace the infantry soldier in field warfare.

But short of this—short of superseding artillery and infantry—it is impossible not to recognise in a good mitrailleur a useful auxiliary weapon. The lightness of the machine and of the ammunition required to produce a particular effect will enable it to compare favourably with field guns under certain circumstances. Theory and practice alike point to the necessity of keeping your artillery as much as possible outside the range of infantry fire. Within those ranges the mitrailleur, requiring as it does fewer men and horses, and being able to take up and withdraw from a position more promptly than a gun, may often be usefully employed to save the artillery; while in all those positions where it is necessary to multiply infantry fire over a small front, the mitrailleur can hardly fail to produce good effects. Such positions are numerous enough, though they are to be found more often on the side of the defence than on that of the attack. Among positions of this class we may mention the defence of the unflanked spur of a hill, the defence of a narrow gorge, of a street, roadway, or *tete de pont*, or for the flanks of short ditches, to sweep breaches, &c. It is a very distinct and important advantage of the mitrailleur that it has no recoil. This in a fixed position, or where the weapon is under cover, is a point in its favour which every one must recognise. In such positions as these the mitrailleur, skilfully handled, ought to be able to accomplish nearly all that either field guns or infantry could do, at a less cost of *matériel*, and a less exposure of horses and men; and for use in such positions it may be fitly introduced.

There are other uses to which these machines may also be probably applied; such as to accompany cavalry upon occasion, when it is necessary promptly to bring a hot fire to bear for a short time upon some one point. It has often been suggested of late years that the cavalry soldier ought to be more like the old dragoon—a mounted infantry soldier in fact. To the suggestion answer has generally been made, that if this were attempted the result would probably be a "Jack of all trades and master of none." It is not impossible that the mitrailleur may offer a solution of this difficulty, by enabling the cavalry to carry with them a means of swiftly establishing a rapid and effective infantry fire upon a certain point, without themselves abandoning their character as cavalry soldiers. If the mitrailleur is to be used in this way, it would be better, we think, to separate the limber from the carriage, attach a third wheel to the latter, and employ lasso harness.

The mitrailleur, it is hardly possible to doubt, will also have certain useful uses. It may be advantageously employed for the tops of men-of-war; it would be effective in repelling boat attacks; and some of these instruments might perhaps be advantageously supplied for use on board ships' boats.

In short, the rôle which we would assign to the mitrailleur, although it may fall far short of the hopes and anticipations of its supporters, is not an inconsiderable one. The instrument will not bring about a revolution in tactics. It will accomplish no real change in the art of war. It is not, in the broad sense of the word, a new arm or a new power. But it may often save and assist both our artillery and our infantry, and it may serve so to intensify the fire on critical points as to earn for itself a reputation which it would certainly not acquire in general field fighting.

THE ARMY.

(From the *London Gazette*, Friday, Sept. 2.)

WAR-OFFICE, AUG. 31.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Colonel Edward William Carlile Hassall, from Military Stores Staff Corps, dated Feb. 12, 1870; John Power, from Quartermaster Commissariat Staff Corps, dated Feb. 12, 1870; Job Smith, from Quartermaster Commissariat Staff Corps, dated Feb. 12, 1870; John Williams, from Quartermaster Commissariat Staff Corps, dated Feb. 12, 1870; Henry Clinton, from Quartermaster Commissariat Staff Corps, dated Feb. 12, 1870; John Lenny, from Quartermaster Commissariat Staff Corps, dated Feb. 12, 1870; Charles M'Garry, from Quartermaster Commissariat Staff Corps, dated Feb. 12, 1870; G Drury, from Barrack Clerk, dated Feb. 18, 1870; W. Gammell, from Barrack Clerk, dated Feb. 18, 1870; J. Stephenson, from Barrack Clerk, dated Feb 18, 1870; H. D. O'Donnell, from Barrack Clerk, dated Feb. 18, 1870; W. W. Thelwall, from Barrack Clerk, dated Feb. 18, 1870; H. N. Mitchell, from Barrack Clerk, dated Feb. 18, 1870; A. B. Allen, from Barrack Clerk, dated Feb. 18, 1870; H. Chipp, from Barrack Clerk, dated Feb. 18, 1870; J. Lynas, from Barrack Clerk, dated Feb. 18, 1870; J. O'Leary, from Barrack Clerk, dated Feb. 18, 1870

Medical Department.—Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, Samuel Currie, M.D., C.B., from half-pay, to be Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, vice Samuel Maitland Gadaway, who retires upon half-pay; Staff Surg on Major William Green Trousdell, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals, vice Edward Mer ies, retired upon half-pay; Staff Assist.-Surg. Edmund Greswold M'Dowell to be Staff Surg., vice Staff Surg. Major William Green Trousdell, M.D., promoted; Assist.-Surg. William Rotest Kerans, from 85th Foot, to be Staff Assist.-Surg., vice Daniel Charles Grose Bourns, who exchanges; Assist.-Surg. Byng Thomas Giraud, M.D., from 19th Hussars, to be Staff Assist.-Surg., vice R. Vallance, who exchanges.

Half-Pay.—Capt. Mackworth Lifford, from the 60th Foot, to be Major, without purchase.

BREVET.

The following promotions are in succession to General Sir William Wood, K.C.B., K.H., Colonel of the 14th Foot, who died on the 8th of August 1870, and Lieut.-Gen. John Francis Glencairn Campbell, C.B., Colonel of the 79th Foot, who died on the 20th of August 1870:—

Lieut.-General Frederick Maunsell, Colonel of the 85th Foot, to be General.

To be Lieut.-Generals.—Major-General Henry John French, Colonel of the 80th Foot, and Major-Gen. John Ffolliott Crofton, Colonel of the 6th Foot.

To be Major-Genls., dated March 6, 1868, such ante-date not to carry back prior to the dates of their respective names.—Brevet-Col. Julius Edmund Goodwin, C.B., from Lieut-Col. 41st Foot, and Brevet-Col. Rodolph De Salis, C.B, from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, late 8th Hussars.

To be Lieut.-Colonels.—Major and Brevet-Major Thomas Bourke, half-pay, late 37th Foot, and Staff Officer of Pensioners; Major the Hon. James Charlemagne Dormer, half-pay, late 13th Foot.

To be Majors.—Capts. Charles Johnston and William French, Royal Artillery.

The under-mentioned officers having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 3rd of February, 1866:—

Lieut.-Col. Shurlock Henning, 26th Foot, and Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Arthur Wombwell, half-pay, late Depot Battalion.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Frederick John Goldsmid, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, to have the local rank of Major-Gen. while employed on special duty in Persia and the adjacent countries.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Taswell, retired full-pay, Royal Artillery, to be Col., the rank being honorary only.

Capt. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry Charles Capel Somerset, retired upon full pay, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, to have the honorary rank of Col.

Quartermaster Henry Behenna, retired half-pay, Royal Artillery, to be Capt., the rank being honory only.

AN APPEAL FROM THE COMTESSE DE GASPARIN.

LONDON papers have been asked by the Comtesse de Gasparin to give publicity to the following address:—

FEMMES DE FRANCE ET D'ALLEMAGNE!

La plus ignorée d'entre vos sœurs jette un cri vers vous.

Vos patriotiques tendresses soulagent des milliers de blessés.

Nous pouvons faire mieux.

Levons-nous. Jetons nos cœurs et nos prières entre les peuples qui s'égorgent.

L'antiquité nous montre des femmes païennes dont les bras étendus ont séparé les combattants. Nous chrétiennes, ferons-nous moins?

Plus de massacres!

Plus de corps mutilés!

Plus de cœurs déchirés!

Plus de génération fauchées!

La terre est ivre du sang de nos fils.

Femmes de tous les pays, tendons-nous la main par-dessus toutes les frontières.

Contraignons de s'aimer les nations qui se tuent, mais qui ne se haissent pas.

Si nous, les mères, les épouses, les fiancées, et les sœurs de France et d'Allemagne, nous voulons la paix, la paix se fera.

Au nom de Dieu, levons-nous; unissons-nous; gagnons cette bataille!

Ce sera la suprême victoire de 1870.

Comtesse DE GASPARIN.

THE GERMAN EXODUS FROM PARIS.

THE German exodus from Paris is described in this extract from a letter received from a gentleman residing in Paris:—

"All Germans are leaving Paris in shoals. The American Embassy, charged to send them free of cost to the Prussian frontier, is besieged from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. A train takes them away from Paris every evening at 10·30 from the Northern terminus. Here, each night, is renewed one of the most grotesque and yet also most painful scenes imaginable. Every two women quarrelling in a most hideous German *patois* about an old bedstead really not worth disputing about, yet which each one claims to be her own. There are mothers tending little children either sick or just recovering from various diseases. Then, here again, are numbers of people of German parentage, but born in France, which they have begun to consider as their own country, totally at a loss where to turn to upon their arrival in Germany, and perhaps not even speaking the German language. Everybody is screaming, yelling, and swearing. Regular battles are being fought as to who shall have the privilege of having his luggage registered first. Add to this innumerable drunkards, the consequences of the many libations to a happy and speedy return, and a perfect army of tired and screaming children, and you will have but a very imperfect idea of the scene which the Northern terminus presents every evening. And it may become worse if the edict issued yesterday by the Préfet de la Seine, counselling all strangers who could not *faire face à l'ennemi* to leave the town, should be considered good advice by all foreigners. This is the rush of outward movement; then comes the reverse. A vast body of Germans resident in the peaceful and industrious habitants of the environs of Paris. These will moving into the capital with everything movable they possess. To transport this they use all and any manner of conveyance, indescribable carts and skeleton horses ready to drop under their load. All routes leading to Paris are crowded. They even use hearses for the transport of their furniture. On Sunday last the price of one of these conveyances was 500f. (£20) *à la course*. At all gates men, beasts, and traps throng in crowds. The peasants are most desperate, crying, 'Who will till the fields and prepare the soil for next year's harvest?' The once beautiful Bois de Boulogne is turned into a great farm, dirty and uncared for; 20,000 cows and 300,000 sheep are grazing there. The green grass has disappeared, the shrubs are stripped of their foliage, the borders of the lakes are trampled into quagmires of filth—in fact, the Bois de Boulogne has ceased to exist; it is closed as a public promenade. Paris, the once gay, frivolous, vain, wears a very different aspect to-day; she is sad, sorrowful, despanding."

THIRSTY INVADERS.

IF the German army in its march on Paris has occasionally gone short of sausages, it is probable that no army was ever before enabled to indulge in so much drinking of champagne. Pink'or white—champagne of the hills or champagne of the river banks has been all the same to these thirsty warriors; but every